THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 14. NO. 7. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1896. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

THE LATEST IN

COATS and CAPES.

Scarce a week passes but some of the newest things in outer garments find their way to the store. Stylish garments, ever one of them, and a few taken at random tell the story of the stock in the items here given.

Black Gro-grain Heavy Silk Cape, trimmed in Passementary (stylish).....$6.25

Imported French Velour Cape handsomely trimmed in Passementary.....$6.50

Beautiful Ottoman Silk Cape, Passementary trimmed, great value.....$7.50

YOU ARE GETTING READY FOR

House Cleaning

and wondering how a limited appropriation is going to cover the cost of new curtains. We will tell you: Decide on the amount you wish to spend and let us do the rest. We will guarantee satisfaction. We still offer until April 15 the

All $4.00 value chenille curtains.....$2.98

60 inch wide lace curtains, value $3.50 per pair.....$2.98

Here Is A Flyer

To keep things moving lively we will close out all our 15 cent value zephr ginghams, short lengths, at 6½ cents per yard.

CHAS. E. CRUSOE & CO.,

New Bank Block, - - Rhinelander, Wis.

Calico is here again.

Cut prices on ladies' shoes at Gray's.

D. R. Thompson is at St. Paul this week.

Mrs. C. F. Smith is visiting friends at Antigo.

N. A. Emerson was over from Tomahawk yesterday on business.

The new wash dress goods at Gray's are worth looking over.

Rev. Mr. Chandler goes to Chicago this week for a vacation.

A full line of spring hats in the latest blacks at Shafer's.

Mrs. J. K. Dean visited relatives at Ashland during the school vacation.

A. W. Brown, was at Eagle River Monday, looking after the start of their drive

B. F. Edwards returned home Monday from Chicago after a week's visit with relatives.

Fifteen (15) cents a bushel is all Spafford & Cole ask for the finest potatoes in the land.

D. H. Walker was at Minocqua on election day looking after the legal propositions for one side.

The finest line of gents' shoes ever shown in Rhinelander and prices to suit the times at Shafer's.

J. C. Wixson was over to Phillips last Saturday looking over the Davis lumber stock, which is to likley to be handled in a body.

The largest line of muslin underwear in the city can be found at Gray's, and at lower prices than at other places.

Mrs. W. J. Underwood and two children departed for home last Saturday, after a weeks visit at the home of Paul Browne. They went by the way of Heafford Junction, where Mrs. Underwood's private car awaited her.

The Verran stock is being rapidly closed out by J. R. Binder, in the old Bank building. The stock must be disposed of this week, as the building must be vacated. There are a few choice novelties left and they go away below cost. Come at once and get prices. J. R. BINDER.

Charles Law was down from McNaughton over Sunday.

Tuesdays weather was ideal for an election day.

John Moen spent Sunday with his family at Amherst, Portage county.

5 cents buys a boy's good black hat at the Cash Department Store.

A. S. Pierce returned Monday from a business trip to Boston and New York.

Charlie Naylor went over to Minneapolis yesterday to see the cycle show.

There is still considerable snow in the woods. It will take several warm days to remove it.

Extra fine full regular made camels hair underwear at 39 cents each at the Cash Department Store.

Oscar Jenne was over from Woodboro yesterday. He has recently returned from an extended trip to Michigan.

Woodboro's election was without any special interest or contest. Oscar Jenne is again Chairman and George Marshal Clerk. There was but one ticket in the field.

Next years county board will be composed of the same members as have constituted that body during the past term, with two exceptions. W. R. LaSelle and Casper Faust are the new men.

Your feet are your foundation and need great care. You cannot be too careful in selecting your hosiery for them. The Burlington Black hosiery sold by the Cash Department Store stands without an equal in quality.

The fireman's dance Monday night was attended by nearly one hundred and fifty couples, who thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The boys decorated the opera house in a very tasteful manner. The receipts add a good sized sum to the treasury.

To any purchaser of the Noxall laundried shirts at 49 cents each we say if you find upon examination that they are not just as good as any 75 cent shirt and many dollar shirts that are being offered please return same to the Cash Department Store and get your money which will be cheerfully refunded.

The City's Finances.

EDITOR NEW NORTH:—Now that election is over and campaign powder has been exploded, it is proper that some notice should be taken of what has been said in a paper and in public speeches, criticising the actions of the outgoing administration of city affairs.

On account of those criticisms I feel compelled to go into print with a simple statement of facts with regard to the financial situation of the city as taken from the records. In order to bring the matter intelligently before your readers it will be necessary to go back to the time of the organization of the city from the territory of the town of Pelican.

At the time that the settlement was made between the town and city it was found that the city owed the following:

General indebtedness to Town	$11,651.97.
School Indebtedness	6,000.00.
Woodboro Indebtedness	1,965.00.
Total	$19,649.97

The above items consisted of the city's proportion, 65½ per cent. of the Town of Pelican's unpaid orders which was $11,038.92 and the indebtness to the town of Woodboro of $1,753.60 or a total of $7,818.40 together with 34½ per cent. of the excess of the assets of the city over the assets of the town amounting to $3,566.57. The school indebtedness of $6,000.00 came largely from the fact that the principal value in school houses was within the city and in consequence had to be accounted for to the town. The city's indebtedness to the town of Woodboro was 65½ percent. of the Town of Pelican's indebtedness to that town. From the above it is evident that the city was started out on its financial career with an immense inherited indebtedness from a poorly managed town and without a dollar of ready money in its treasury to meet either past indebtedness or future necessary expenses of the city. To meet the exigencies of the case the city was compelled to borrow from the start and took immediate steps to dispose of thirty thousand dollars of long time bonds, the proceeds of which when they were cashed was used to pay the $19,649.97 of indebtedness and the running expenses of the city from March 20, 1895, to the end of the fiscal year or until Sept. 1, from which time on, the city borrowed from the banks under a provision of the charter which authorized the city to borrow temporarily an amount equal to 20 per cent. of the tax levy for the previous year in order to tide over from the end of the fiscal year until the tax is collected. The tax levy for 1894 was $31,598.26 and we find that on March 21, 1895, the City Treasurer had on hand school funds $7,806.11, general fund $7,147.82 making a total of $14,953.23.

The tax levy for 1895 was $42,908.96 and we find that on March 21, 1896, the City Treasurer had on hand school funds $7,700.00, general fund $3,700.00, making a total of $11,200.00. From the above statement it will be seen that there was raised in the city for the tax of 1894 $9,289.50 more than for the tax of 1895, that the school fund on hand March 21, 1895, was $213.41 more than at the same time in 1896, also that in the general fund there was $3,447.82 more on hand March 21, '95, than at the same time in '96.

It is evident that there is a shortage in the funds for general city purposes which is easily explained by calling attention to the tax levies for the two years. The monthly salary accounts amount to $761.16 and the present monthly accounts outside of salaries can be kept down to about $1,500.00. There will be a necessity for borrowing a small amount for city expenses, as in previous years, before the licence money and water rentals come due in July; but I fail to see any reason for crying "bankruptcy and financial failure" for our city at the present time. I am of the opinion that the city councils of the past have endeavored to be as economical as was consistent with the needs of the city and if the incoming council will profit by the mistakes of their predecessors and will curtail where it can be done without detriment, that at the end of their year the citizens will have little cause to complain of their management and that the city will be in good financial condition.

W. E. BROWN.

Don't forget about the Cycle Show at Minneapolis, April 6 to 11. Special round trip rate of only $5.00. Via Soo Line, April 7 and 8.

C. M. CHAMBERS, Agt.

The Election Returns.

Ten hundred and ninety two votes were cast in the six wards of Rhinelander Tuesday. The day was pleasant and not an occurance of importance out of the ordinary quiet election was noticable. The majority of the voting all over the city was done early in the day, showing that people were interested in the election and anxious to vote. There were a large number of votes sworn in, and but few were kept out by challengers. The saloons were closed and many of them did not open after the polls closed. There were the usual number of workers about, but with the exception of floating votes there was evident a very general opinion that each man had his mind firmly made up as to how he wished to vote.—Following is a statement of the vote for city officers:

NAMES.	1st ward.	2nd ward.	3rd ward.	4th ward.	5th ward.	6th ward.
Mayor—						
BRENNAN	89	89	118	110	132	85
FENELON	69	73	65	74	91	52
Assessor—						
HETHERINGTON	89	62	72	105	121	92
STEVENS	51	86	91	48	78	25
SHEPARD	6	9	12	20	51	14
Comptroller—						
CRAVEN	127	120	145	153	209	115
Treasurer—						
SUTTON	124	121	158	158	212	111
Justice—						
MASON	125	120	112	150	205	113

The results for Alderman and Supervisors in the various wards was as follows:

First ward.—Klumb, alderman, 121; Porter, supervisor, 125.

Second.—Stumpner, alderman, 99, McLaughlin 59. Schafer, supervisor, 110.

Third.—Divers, alderman, 141. Faust, supervisor, 100, Crofoot, 77.

Fourth.—Crowe, alderman, 106, McRae, 61. Brown supervisor, 142.

Fifth.—Ashton, alderman, 206. LaSelle, supervisor, 204.

Sixth.—Langley, alderman, 117. Kelly, supervisor, 115.

The vote on the question of license and no license was as follows:

	For	Against
First Ward	65	52
Second "	93	46
Third "	118	41
Fourth "	127	28
Fifth "	149	42
Sixth "	97	19
Total	649	231

The Town Election.

Two hundred and thirty-one votes were cast in the Town of Pelican Tuesday. The contest for chairman brought out every vote possible and the result was within one of a tie, John Curran receiving 116 to George Olson's 115. The election passed off smoothly, although nearly every voter in the town was electioneering on one side or the other. The contest for treasurer and clerk was nearly as close as that for chairman, and Ted Tripp defeated Frank Cain for supervisor by only eight votes. Following is the result on candidates. The proposition to borrow two thousand dollars from the state for school purposes was carried nearly unanimously:

Chairman—John Curran, 116; Geo. Olson, 115.

Supervisors—James McDonald, 231; Ted Tripp, 119; W. F. Cain, 111.

Clerk—A. M. Rogers, 122; J. A. Germond, 109.

Treasurer—Thos. O'Hare, 112; Louis Larson, 118.

Assessor—Barney Moran, 203; George Lyons, 25.

Justices—L. D. Hayford, D. E. Bellamy, S. A. Wright.

Constables—John Lyons, Frank Cain, L. Lago.

Road Overseers—H. McMillan, Dist. No. 1; H. Hanson, No. 2; Pat Brown, No. 3; C. Adeholze, No. 4.

The Result.

Municipal elections always stir up considerable feeling and the one just closed is no exception. It is all over now, and we sincerely hope it is the last non-partisan election Rhinelander will ever have, on political lines all can express themselves, but on personal lines it sometimes makes electioneering both unpleasant of a nature that should not exist in a community. The past campaign has been no exception. During the few days preceeding election the only issue which was discussed was that of more liberal saloon policy. The question had no business in the campaign and we are still of the opinion that it was unfortunate to have the issue brought, but it was and the more liberal policy won. The fact that Mr. Fenelon represented the other side accounts for his defeat.

Misses Beers & Mallison will have an opening of spring millinery at their store Saturday, April 11. A cordial invitation is extended to all the ladies of the city to come and see the new goods.

Mayor-Elect Brennan.

Of the mayor-elect perhaps a few words would not be inappropriate. He has been elected by a good sized majority. The people have spoken and the people rule. The New North desired another man, for perfectly fairly presented reasons and in the same spirit, Mr. Brennan, as the chief executive of the city, is entitled to the aid of all the people to the extent that his administration may be a successful one for both his own good and the city's. He has the opportunity to prove his friends statements correct, and here's hoping that he will. Let him have united support in his efforts to give us a good, clean administration, a reduction of taxes and an equal assessment. He is at the head of Rhinelander and we are all for Rhinelander.

$200.00 In Gold Given

For selling a book of great interest and popularity. "Story of Turkey and Armenia" with a full and graphic account of the massacres.

R. H. Woodward Company, Baltimore, Md., are offering $200.00 to anyone selling 200 copies of their new book, "Story of Turkey and Armenia." This is a work of great interest and popularity. Many agents sell 15 copies a day. A graphic and thrilling account is given of the massacres of the Armenians which have aroused the civilized world. Agents are offered the most liberal terms and premiums. Freight paid and credit given. Write them immediately. Outfit 25 cents.

Have you looked at the new novelties in neck wear at Shafer's.

Prof. Gleason and Miss Finch returned from their home visits Saturday.

Miss Millie White, one of Phillips' teachers, is visiting friends in the city this week.

John Woodcock was up from Tomahawk yesterday on business for the Bradley concern.

Pop corn "Fritters," something new, and fresh pop corn balls, both our own make, at Keebles Bakery.

Mrs. E. H. Kleth is entertaining her brother, Will Jamieson, of Stillwater, Minn., this week.

Don't miss seeing the new styles in millinery at the store of Beers & Mallison. Opening next Saturday.

Walt Brown has returned to his old place in the Bib River Lumber Co. and Harry Burt is again on the road for the company.

B. F. Smith returned Saturday from Sioux City, Iowa, where he had been to accompany the remains of Mrs. Smith's brother, A. E. Nichols.

A. W. Shelton, Paul Browne and Harry Ashton left Tuesday night for a few days duck hunting in Western Minnesota. They have all promised to bring home plenty for their friends and Harry has threatened to give the Knights of Pythias a duck supper.

Bert Jenkinson visited relatives here this week, and also combined business with pleasure. He is selling a great many bicycles this season, and says that the manufacturers cannot begin to keep up with the demand for wheels.

The Soo Line spur—or as it is called by railroad men—"Chambers' train"—is doing a great business these days. It is no uncommon thing for it to carry thirty passengers on both the out and in trips.

The high school boys have organized a foot ball team and sport colors as loud and long as anybody's. There are some husky chaps in the high school and they will be able to hold their own with any team of like age.

The X ray will be used this year to try and discover honesty in a politician. The Cash Department Store prices are bright enough to reveal the honesty in its methods of trade.

Fresh chocolate creams, 20 cents a pound, at Keebles.

No license was beaten badly as it should have been. It is a mistake to think that prohibition would be anything but a failure in this community.

There will be an entertainment at the Congregational church Friday evening April, 17th, for the benefit of the reading room. Tableau and luncheon.

The Catholic fair this week is a success in every way. The ladies are serving a large number daily at the tables, and the booths are also well patronized.

Remember you can get your money back if you want it on all goods purchased at the Cash Department Store (yard goods excepted) providing goods are returned unsoiled.

Minocqua had the usual interesting contest for town offices Tuesday. Tom Loughlin was elected chairman over P. J. O'Malley by a majority of about 50. Over five hundred votes were cast. Andy Bolger was elected treasurer.

The following officers were elected by the Christian Endeavor Society Sunday: Miss Grace Chambers, Pres; Prof. Gleason, Vice-Pres; Miss Della Packard, Secty; Miss Mellie Kimball, Treas; Dr. S. R. Stone, Cor. Secty.

At Hazelhurst the election passed off quietly. Only one ticket was in the field. C. C. Yawkey is again chairman, Jessie Sipes, Clerk and A. J. Ames, Treasurer. The vote of course was small as no particular interest was taken.

Mrs. E. M. Rice wishes to offer her services to those in need of nursing and caring for the sick. No unreasonable charge for my services and am indorsed by the resident physicians. Residence, No. 214 King street. 5t-m12-a9

Any lady or gentleman intending to purchase a bicycle cheap will find it to their interest to call and inspect my wheels now on exhibition at the Second Hand Store. I have as good a line of wheels as there is made and my prices are right. I. E. MACK.

The Steam Laundry will be removed this week from King street to the C. O. D. building, one door north of Vessey & Hardell's meat market. The proprietors wish it announced that no washing will be taken in on Friday. The laundry will be in working order Saturday.

Those who are troubled with rheumatism should try a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If that does not bring relief dampen a piece of flannel with Pain Balm and bind it over the seat of pain and prompt relief will surely follow. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

The council meeting last night was really the most interesting one of the year. A resolution was passed changing the time of holding Municipal elections to the first Tuesday in March. This will no doubt result in making the vote smaller, as at that time there are few transients here, and many of the woods crews are unable to get to the city. Two aldermen, who intend soon moving from their present residence to other wards, sent in their resignations, which were accepted. Chris Kimmel, of the first ward, and Peter Brown, of the second ward. Chris Bakke was appointed in place of Kimmel and Homer McGlachlin in place of Brown. The present council will hold one more meeting, to settle with the city officers.

During the winter of 186, F. M. Martin, of Long Beach, West Va., contracted a severe cold which left him with a severe cough. In speaking of how he cured it he says: "I used several kinds of cough syrup but found no relief until I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved me almost instantly, and in a short time brought about a complete cure." When troubled with a cough or cold use this remedy and you will not find it necessary to try several kinds before you get relief. It has been in the market for twenty years and has constantly grown in favor and popularity. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle at the Palace Drug Store.

Eggs are kept a moving, at Keebles' Bakery, giving entire satisfaction to buyers, try some, for Easter, two dozen for a quarter.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

M. PERROTIN, director of the Mt. Mounier observatory, near Nice, has made some observations confirming Schiaparelli's view that the planet Venus rotates on her axis every 200 days or so, that is to say, in about the period of her revolution round the sun. Perrotin makes the time from 195 to 221 days.

THE French government has turned earnest attention to replanting the barren mountains in France with trees, in the hope that within the next generation the treeless mountains will be covered with foliage. This can not but have a beneficial effect on the climate. It will also do much to prevent the damage done by mountain torrents.

A BRONZE statue of Gen. Hancock, which is to be erected in Washington, has been lying at a freight house in that city for several days. H. J. Ellicott, the sculptor, recently refused to pay $60 to a man who claimed to be publishing a biographical account of celebrities, and the latter has levied upon the statue for the alleged debt.

THE national saengerfest to be held in Pittsburgh in June is to have a grand chorus, unaccompanied by orchestra, sing "The Old Folks at Home," the proceeds to go to the monument fund for the author, Stephen C. Foster. The fund now amounts to about $3,000 and the memorial will no doubt be worthy of America's most popular song writer.

ONE of the largest orders for steel rails that have been placed in the Chicago market for several years was given recently by the Illinois Central Railroad Co. to the Illinois Steel Co. Both sides are reticent about the affair and will give no figures, but it is known that the order was not far from 15,000 tons, or enough to lay 150 miles of track.

THE arch span of the new bridge soon to be built across the Niagara gorge will be 80 feet long, and the center of the arch will be 170 feet above low water. The floor of the bridge will be 46 feet wide, affording room for two trolley tracks in the middle, an eight-foot roadway on either side of these tracks, and a sidewalk 3 feet 9 inches wide on each outer side of the bridge.

THE bridge to be built over the Tennessee river at Knoxville is to be a remarkable structure in many respects. It is to be built entirely of pink marble from near quarries. It will be 1,600 feet long, with one arch of 240 feet, 20 feet longer than any other arch in the world. At its highest point it is to be 150 feet above the water, and it is to have a roadway 50 feet wide.

THE Mammoth cave is getting to be a gigantic bee hive. Prof. Snider says: "The last time I went through the cave I took both the long and short routes. At several places there was rather too many bees for me to feel entirely comfortable, although I was not attacked by any of them. If the cave should be explored for honey some rich finds would undoubtedly be made. The bees are increasing constantly."

PRINCESS KHNOUMIT AND ITA can hardly be said to be up to date, as they lived in Egypt some 500 B. C., but their mummies, recently discovered by M. de Morgan, prove that however varium et mutabili women may be according to Virgil they have ever loved the jeweler, as the jewels of the two princesses in the shape of diadems and necklaces are exceedingly beautiful and in workmanship equal the best of modern times.

MARK TWAIN, who went abroad a few months ago practically a bankrupt, and who was lately reported to be dangerously sick at Bombay, is now well again and on his way to Cape Town. His lecture tour among the antipodes has been a financial success, while he has just sold the copyright of a new book for $50,000. Mark is excusable for laughing at his own jokes, and in this instance the world laughs with him.

A FEMALE patient presented herself at a French hospital for a rebellious hiccough, which had resisted all treatment for four days. She was asked to show her tongue, and it was noticed that with the putting out of the tongue the hiccough ceased. The same thing has been since tried, and with success in other cases. All that is necessary apparently is to strongly push the tongue out of the mouth and hold it so for a minute or two.

GEN. JOHN GIBBON, retired, United States army, who died recently, bequeathed to John Gibbon, jr., the table upon which the agreement of surrender between Gen. Lee and Gen. Grant was drawn at Appomattox. Gen. Gibbon was appointed by Gen. Grant as the representative of the union to draft the articles of surrender. Col. Charles Marshall represented the confederate side. The participants in the surrender divided among themselves the most important implements used in that historic act, Gen. Gibbon taking the table and Col. Marshall the inkstand.

ONE of the treasures in the rooms of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions in New York was a cabinet of curios gathered by missionaries. In this cabinet was a collection of idols from the Hawaiian Islands. These images, all of the most hideous aspect, have for more than half a century attracted the attention of visitors. They were sent to the rooms of the board soon after the first missionaries from America set foot on the Sandwich Islands in 1820, and have received the greatest care. They have been sold to the Historical society of Honolulu for $6,000.

OUR LAWMAKERS.

What They Are Doing at the National Capital.

Important Measures Under Consideration in the Senate and House —Bills and Resolutions Passed.

Washington, March 31.—The senate yesterday passed a bill for the payment of $15,845 to the sufferers from the caisson explosion during the railway strike in Chicago and another appropriating $2,000,000 for a public building at Indianapolis, Ind. The nomination of Benjamin J Franklin, of Arizona, to be governor of Arizona was received from the president.

Washington, April 1.—The expected debate on the resolution for inquiry into recent bond issues did not take place yesterday. The post office appropriation bill, carrying $93,000,000, was considered in part.

Washington, April 2.—Senator Call (Fla.) offered a joint resolution in the senate yesterday directing the sending of an adequate naval force to Cuba to put an end to barbarities and instructing the president to notify Spain that the United States will forcibly intervene unless murder and outrage cease. The post office appropriation bill was further considered.

Washington, April 3.—The post office appropriation bill served to bring out some sharp discussion in the senate yesterday on the propriety of abolishing country post offices and absorbing them as branches of city offices. After a speech by Senator Elkins advocating subsidies and other means of extending American commerce on the seas the bill went over. The Indian appropriation bill was reported.

THE HOUSE.

Bills Introduced and Petitions and Resolutions Presented.

Washington, March 31.—The house yesterday took up the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill and disposed of 15 of the 100 pages before adjournment.

Washington, April 1.—In the house yesterday a bill was introduced requiring railroads running night service to accommodate the poor class of passengers with sleeping berths at very cheap rates. The sundry civil bill was further discussed.

Washington, April 2.—An amendment to the sundry civil bill providing for the purchase and repair of the house in which Abraham Lincoln died was adopted in the house yesterday.

Washington, April 3.—In the house yesterday the sundry civil bill was passed, as was also a bill to reimburse A. P. Brown, late postmaster of Lemars, Ia., for losses sustained by robbery.

Washington, April 4. — The house yesterday revived the agitation of the question of Cuban belligerency in connection with the conference report of the Cuban resolutions. Mr. Hitt (Ill.) spoke at length in favor of the insurgents, and Mr. Boutelle (Me.) argued against the resolutions. Speaker Reed made a ruling that a majority of the members of the house who are living at the time any question of a quorum comes up shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. At the evening session private pension bills were considered, and 38 were passed.

Washington, April 6.—With the exception of an hour given over to miscellaneous business at the beginning of the session, the entire day and night sessions in the house on Saturday were devoted to a discussion of the wisdom, expediency and justice of adopting the resolutions recognizing Cuban belligerency and tendering the friendly offices of the United States for the settlement of the trouble.

Both Were Killed.

Chicago, April 2.—Fred Payne, who was married only last Sunday, and James McKinstry, married but a few weeks ago, were instantly killed at the Henry street crossing of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad in Harlem Wednesday afternoon. They were driving across the tracks and did not see the approaching train.

Famous Race Track Closed.

Hartford, Conn., April 6.—Charter Oak Park, the scene of many of the most important trotting races in the country during the past 25 years, was sold at auction to Henry Kennedy for $19,000, the stockholders having voted to close up the affairs of the association. The original cost was $150,000.

College Men Meet.

Chicago, April 4.—At the fifth annual convention in this city yesterday of the American Republican College league James M. Perkins, of Harvard university, was elected president and resolutions were adopted declaring for protection, reciprocity and sound currency.

To Mark Washington's Birthplace.

Washington, April 4.—A telegram received by Col. John M. Wilson, corps of engineers, United States army, reports that the shaft of the monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington was placed in position Thursday at Wakefield, Westmoreland county, Va.

Women Wanted in the Northwest.

Montreal, Can., April 4.—A meeting for the purpose of organizing an association for the promotion of female emigration to the northwest territories has been held in Toronto. The Canadian Pacific railway officials have offered reduced rates to such emigrants.

Valuable Horses Burned.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 6.—The stables of the Buffalo driving park were destroyed by fire and with them some 20 valuable horses, including Ellen S., 2:11¾, who was valued at $10,000.

Population of Dubuque.

Dubuque, Ia., April 4.—The new city directory will show an estimated population for Dubuque of 45,000. The state census last year showed over 40,000.

DIAZ FOR MONROE DOCTRINE.

Strong Declaration by the President of Mexico in His Message.

City of Mexico, April 2.—The most important part of the president's message delivered Wednesday at the opening of congress is an allusion to the Anglo-Venezuela controversy and President Cleveland's message to congress. After reviewing at length the Venezuela case and application of the Monroe doctrine President Diaz says:

"The Mexican government cannot but declare its partiality for a doctrine which condemns any attacks upon the part of the monarchies of Europe against the republics of America, against the independent nations of this continent, now all subject to popular form of government. The whole of our history, and especially the struggle of our people to shake off the yoke of a foreign empire which is European both in its origin, form and resources and the torrents of bloodshed in that struggle, are sufficient testimony to the world of our love of independence and our abhorrence to all outside interference. It is our opinion that not to the United States alone belongs the obligation of assisting other republics of the hemisphere against the attacks of Europe, if such attacks are still to be considered as possible, but for the attainment of an end to which we all aspire.

"Each one of these republics ought by means of a declaration like that of President Monroe proclaim that every attack on the part of a foreign power with a view of curtailing the territory or independence or of altering the institutions of any one of the republics of America would be considered by the nation making such declaration as an attack upon itself, provided that nation deliberately attacked or threatened in that manner, bespoke the aid of other nations opportunely. In this manner the doctrine now called by the name of Monroe would become the doctrine of America in the fullest sense of the word, and, although originating in the United States, would belong to the international law of this continent. As to the means to reduce this idea to practice, this is not the place or time to discuss them."

NATIONAL REFORM PARTY.

Call Issued for a Convention at Pittsburgh, May 23.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 6.—The executive committee appointed at the recent conference of reform elements has issued its call for the convention of the national reform party to meet here May 23 next, two days prior to the assembling of the prohibition hosts, to nominate candidates for president and vice president. In issuing the call the committee suggests that the delegates to be chosen should be favorable to the following doctrines upon which to base the platform of the new party.

1. Direct legislation, through the initiative and referendum, should be the first principle incorporated in a national platform, in order to restore the ancient rights of government "of the people, by the people, for the people."

2. The favoring of an issue of all moneys—gold, silver and paper—by the general government, and that this money should be legal tender for all debts, both public and private, and that each shall be exchangeable into the other at par at the option of the government.

3. The abolition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes, with a government control of the same for all other uses.

4. The free or equal coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of sixteen to one, government ownership of railroads, telegraph lines, telephones and other means of communication; equal suffrage and proper means to raise revenue for the government and public improvements.

TEN ARE DEAD.

Horrible Result of the Burning of a Brooklyn Tenement Building.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 2.—The four-story brick tenement house at No. 56 Union street was burned and ten persons lost their lives. There were 17 persons in the house at the time of the fire, seven of whom escaped. The following lost their lives: Nicolo Traglia, wife and two children; August Buono, wife and two children, and Lina Calabria and Carmelia Caino.

Big Increase in Money Orders.

Washington, April 4.—Postmaster-General Wilson has issued a statement showing a large increase in money order business last quarter over that of and preceding quarter, the receipts aggregating $103,755,971. The net revenue, $775,000, has never been equaled except in the quarter ended December 31, 1893. The value of domestic orders issued was $19,000,000, against $44,000,000 in 1894, and the receipts were larger than those of the corresponding quarter of 1894 by $56,000.

Claims 275 McKinley Delegates.

Washington, April 6.—Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, recapitulated by states the number of delegates elected to the St. Louis convention whom he claimed for Maj. McKinley, Ohio's candidate for the presidency. The table shows a total of 275. He says that during the remainder of April there will be at least 175 delegates elected for McKinley, and the first of May will see the number of McKinley delegates easily 450.

Alleged British Alliance with Spain.

New York, April 6.—Ballard Smith cables the World from London that the positive statement has been made to him by a leading financier of that city, a man who has unquestioned opportunity of knowing the facts, that England has concluded a treaty of alliance with Spain, and that within ten days Europe will be startled by the official announcement of this fact.

Fatal Prize Fight.

Haverhill, Mass., April 6.—During a prize fight Saturday night between Arthur Bradley and Richard Ingram, the latter received a chance blow on the rein under the right jaw which rendered him unconscious, and from the effect of which he died two hours later. All of the spectators and participants are under arrest.

Becomes a Law.

Columbus, O., April 3.—A novel measure aimed at high theater hats was enacted into a law by the legislature Thursday. It provides that any manager permitting any person to wear a hat or other headgear in a theater obstructing the view shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined ten dollars.

Ex-Congressman Bagby Dead.

Rushville, Ill., April 6.—Judge John G. Bagby died Saturday evening at his home in this city, aged 77 years. In 1871 he was elected a representative from Illinois to the Forty-fourth congress. He served as circuit judge six years, entering upon his duties in 1855.

SPEAKS FOR CUBA.

Consideration of Conference Report Begins in the House.

Mr. Hitt Makes a Powerful Plea for the Insurgents—His View of Uncle Sam's Duty—What Recognition Will Mean.

Washington, April 4.—Cuba is up again in the house and another crisis has arrived. When the conference report in favor of the senate resolutions was brought up yesterday Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, said:

What Recognition Means.

The unmistakable voice of the people of the United States, as expressed in the enormous majority given in the house, 262 to 17, was in favor of recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans. It was against this that all the Spanish influences in this country were most strenuously exerted. It was to this hope of recognition of belligerency that all friends of Cuba turned.

The reason is plain. They know it would be of importance and inestimable assistance to the Cuban cause. It would give them a flag; it would give them a status of the world. If they procured a vessel and entered New York harbor tomorrow with their lone-star flag they would be liable to be treated as pirates. The Spanish minister would immediately claim that this should be done. But with a recognized flag they could enter as the ships from all countries do. They could buy munitions of war openly; they could buy supplies of every kind. Men could go openly, if not in armed expeditions, to join them. They could negotiate loans—negotiate them as openly as the Spaniards can do now. The Spanish government buys munitions of war at Hartford and at Philadelphia, buys supplies, loads ships—in fact, the United States is to-day the base of operations in a furious war to crush those who are struggling for liberty, and our government has been hurled for a year in obeying the intimations of the Spanish minister. Is this fairness? Is this justice? Is this observing neutrality in this struggle? Either in spirit or in fact are we not efficient oppressors of the Cubans?

Strength of the Cuban Army.

Mr. Hitt said that the latest information at hand showed that the Cuban army numbered over 50,000 men. Their success is now probable. For a year they have baffled the armies of Spain. In a recent statement by the Spanish minister, addressed to the people of the United States, he said Spain had sent 125,000 men to Cuba. With this great army more than 60 war vessels have been cooperating to shut the Cubans in and subdue them. Far from being subdued, they have fought on successfully for a year, each month, each week pressing forward, bringing province after province under their power until their authority has extended over 900 miles from the eastern to the western end of the island, and the Spanish forces are to-day largely penned in the cities.

Are Capable of Self-Government.

Mr. Hitt said, in conclusion: "It is sometimes objected that we ought not to encourage the Cubans to separate government, as they would simply enter upon anarchy and successive revolutions, as so often has happened with Spanish-American colonies. But, in fact, Cuba differs from all the others, except Chili, in that two-thirds of its population are of European origin.

The million white people of Cuba, once organized into an independent government, will soon settle into suitable conditions and enter upon a career of prosperity. It is our duty to treat them to-day with fairness, to observe neutrality that is real. Americans who are descendants of those who struggled through a contest against tyranny like that to-day in Cuba should not be false to the memory of their fathers, nor the traditions and spirit of their history. We are under no obligations to favor Spain and oppression, as against Cuba and freedom. Remember how Spain invaded and seized upon Santo Domingo when the United States was engaged in the war of the rebellion. We have no debt of gratitude, and should be influenced by no sentiments but those of justice and that enlightened self-interest which is the true guide in the policy of nations.

When this vote has been given, as it will be, overwhelmingly by this house, concurring with the senate in expressing the will of the people of the United States, we cannot doubt that the executive will act and obey the voice of the nation, and that we will speedily hear that the president has recognized the belligerency of the struggling Cubans. The waning cause of Spain has been apparent from week to week for two months past. It will not be long until we shall have an end of all the bombastic pretensions and abominations of Weyler's savage operations, and the Cubans, having vindicated their rights with their arms, will enjoy the liberty they have earned.

Mr. Boutelle Replies.

Mr. Boutelle (rep., Me.) reviewed the history of the parliamentary progress of the resolutions and expressed the opinion that it was not the intention of the movers of the resolutions to commit congress to any definite and decided policy. Congress, he said, had the power to put resolutions in such a form as to compel the president to act upon them, but that had been carefully avoided. No joint resolution was before the house and none had been. It was as well known as anything possibly could be that the president did not believe that a state of belligerency exists in the island of Cuba.

Referring to the matter of public sentiment, alleged to be supporting the resolutions, Mr. Boutelle said he did not claim to speak for the entire American public, but he had not received, in the course of the discussion, a single letter from a man of reliable, thoughtful, considerate judgement, expressing an opinion in favor of the United States embroiling itself in this contention in the island of Cuba.

Mr. Boutelle said that the house was in duty bound not to act upon a matter of such great importance without full knowledge of the facts. There were no facts here, he said, sufficient to justify the house in adopting these resolutions. He was free to say that the administration had not received facts which justified the president and his advisers in recognizing a state of belligerency in Cuba. That belligerent rights had not been granted to the Cubans was, in his opinion, ample proof that the president had no ground upon which to act.

Mr. Skinner (pop., N. C.) was the last speaker of the afternoon, eloquently pleading for bringing Cuba under the Stars and Stripes.

Four Thousand Houses Burned.

Madrid, April 6.—A dispatch from Manila says that the town of Santa Cruz, on the west coast of the island of Luzon, 110 miles northwest of Manila, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. Four thousand houses were burned and 20,000 persons were rendered homeless.

Says He Did Not Write.

Washington, April 4.—The statement that President Cleveland had written a letter to Daniel Lamont declining to be again a candidate for the presidency is said to be false by Mr. Lamont.

A Little Boy Killed.

Anna, Ill., April 4.—Walter, the seven-year-old son of Mrs. Frederick Diehlman, a passenger, fell from the Illinois Central fast mail train and was instantly killed.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending April 6.

Prince Bismarck celebrated his 81st birthday at his home in Friedrichsruhe, Germany.

Wade, Davis & Co., of Plainville, Mass., manufacturing jewelers, failed for $100,000.

William and Alice Johnson were burned to death in a prairie fire near Richfield, Kan.

The Wellandport (Ont.) flour mills were burned with their contents, the loss being $125,000.

At a mass meeting it was decided to hold an international exposition in 1897 in Montreal, Can.

A fire in Brunswick, Ga., destroyed wharves, warehouses and business blocks valued at $500,000.

Samuel Murdock, the father of the Punch and Judy business in the United States, died in Boston.

A syndicate of Pennsylvania coal owners have made a successful experiment of shipping coal to Germany.

The American schooner George W. Whitford, of New York, was seized by the Spanish gunboat Cordova six miles off Manzanillo, Cuba.

Thomas Brannigan, a well-known business man at Corning, O., shot his wife fatally and then killed himself. Jealousy was the cause.

Richard Ringer, a merchant at Friend, Neb., committed suicide when informed by doctors that he was afflicted with hydrophobia.

At St. Augustine, Fla., thieves raided several hotels during the closing days of the season, securing gems valued in the aggregate at nearly $50,000.

John Selman, who is credited with having killed 20 men, was fatally shot at El Paso, Tex., by United States Deputy Marshal George Scarborough.

A young negro about 18 years old was taken from jail at Tupelo, Miss., by a mob and lynched for attempting to assault a prominent white woman.

A telegram signed by the entire New Hampshire delegation to the republican national convention says that they will unitedly favor the nomination of Mr. Reed.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Man Kills His Wife and Her Mother at Clinton, Ill.

Clinton, Ill., April 4.—James Polen living near the machine shops in this town, quarreled with his wife late Friday afternoon on account of attentions she had been receiving from another man. His wife's mother, Mrs. McMillen, defended her daughter. Polen became enraged and seized a shotgun, with which he killed both the women. He then attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself under the wheels of a passing train. He received serious injuries. Polen was taken to the jail, where he now lies.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

Nine Lives Lost in the Recent Kentucky Cloudburst.

Lancaster, Ky., April 3.—News has been received from Buffalo Creek, in Owsley county, which gives particulars of the drowning of nine people in Buffalo creek during the recent cloudburst. The dead are: Miss Mary Garrett, Mrs. George Gepson, and three children, two children of Will Burns and two others whose names cannot be learned. Numerous narrow escapes from death are reported, and the damage to property was enormous.

Bank Closes Its Doors.

Decatur, Ill., April 6.—The Farmers' bank, a private institution started three years ago by Lewis R. Casner, failed Saturday. Mr. Casner made an assignment to John A. Dawson. The assets are $185,293; liabilities, $128,315. Casner says he will be able to pay every dollar of his obligations. The amount due depositors is over $90,000.

A Double Hanging.

Montgomery, Ala., April 6.—A special from Union Springs says Charley Burton and Jordan Brown were hanged there Saturday for murder. The men were allowed to address the crowd before going into the inclosure which surrounded the gallows. They were swung off at the same time and both were pronounced dead in a few minutes.

Slept Five Days.

Fort Wayne, Ind., April 6.—James Mahoney, a young man who was hypnotized by the hypnotist Santanelli, was awakened after a sleep of five days by the hypnotist. The experiment was a complete success and is the most wonderful exhibition of hypnotism ever performed.

Another Victim.

Akron, O., April 6.—Ira F. Stillson, the nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Stone, who was assaulted when the aged couple were murdered, died Sunday night from the effects of his injuries, and it thus becomes a triple murder, but the mystery surrounding the crime is deeper than ever.

Sugar Product Will Be Short.

San Francisco, April 3. — Rudolph Spreckles, president of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar company, in his annual report states that the world's product of sugar this year will probably be 1,000,000 tons short of the supply of several years past.

Hippolyte's Successor.

New York, April 2.—The Haytien legation has just received a cablegram announcing the election of Gen. Tiresias Simon Sam, minister of war under Hippolyte, as president of Hayti and that the country continues perfectly quiet.

Carlisle Declines.

Washington, April 6.—Secretary Carlisle last evening gave out a letter to Chairman Long, of the democratic state committee of Kentucky, declining to enter the contest for the democratic nomination for the presidency.

Held Up a Train.

Lebanon, Mo., April 2.—A train on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad was held up three miles east of here by three masked men, and the express safe blown open and robbed of $1,277.

RAGING TORRENTS.

They Sweep Away Life and Property in Kentucky.

Later Details of the Recent Cloudburst Increase the Death List to Fifteen—Some Estimate of the Rain Created.

Booneville, Ky., April 4.—The cloudburst on Little Sexton and Buffalo creeks did more damage than at first reported. Instead of four there were certainly 15 persons who lost their lives, and possibly more. Sexton creek rises near Burning Springs and is one of the feeders of the south fork of the Kentucky river. It flows in some places through deep gorges in the rocks. Through these gorges the stream rushes, when in flood tide, with the speed of a race horse, and, striking the bottom lands below, spreads out with wonderful rapidity.

Five Drowned.

People little thought that the little brook would rise so rapidly or was capable of gathering such a volume of water. The cloudburst occurred up in the gorges. The water gathered in a moment and the wild flood poured down in a solid wall, carrying death and destruction in its path. On Sexton creek and its tributaries five were drowned. They are: Capt. J. S. J. Bull, Mrs. Wade Marders and child, two unknown. Capt. Bull was military instructor at Jackson Institute.

Ten More Victims.

Buffalo creek is even more crooked and tortuous than Little Sexton, and in its torrent after the burst ten people are believed to have lost their lives. A great many logs were hurled down with the tide, and these speedily knocked the cabins and outbuildings to pieces. The dead on Buffalo creek are: Mrs. George Gepson and three children, Will Burns' two children, Miss Mary Garrett, two unknown and Mrs. John Crane.

Farmers Lose Heavily.

A Manchester dispatch says that Goose creek has been higher than ever before known, showing that the rain was general throughout Owsley county. Over 100 farmers lost their houses and barns. Meat houses and all their feed being destroyed, it will be impossible for them to raise any crops this year. The valleys in this section are usually fertile and produce fine crops of corn and wheat. The people of this section have commenced to investigate the extent of the ruins and to make up a fund for the suffering inhabitants. The farms which the people deserted when they took to the mountains are barren, no signs of improvements being left.

ATWATER TO BE AVENGED.

Murderer of the Young Chicago Artist Is Found Guilty.

St. Louis, April 6.—The jury in the case of Peter alias "Cotton" Schmidt, one of the trio that held up and murdered R. A. Atwater, the Chicago artist, in Webster Grove, several months ago, returned a verdict Saturday of guilty in the first degree.

About midnight Friday night the case was given to the jury, which waited until Saturday to consider it. The accused, who is but 17 years old, anticipated a verdict of guilty, but hoped that his youth might save him. When the verdict was read Peter showed no signs of fear, looking at the jury with a contemptuous smile. The trial of Foster and Peter's brother, who are also implicated, will be held later.

EIGHT OF CREW KILLED.

Steam Pipe Bursts on Board the Chilian Monitor Huascar.

Valparaiso, Chili, April 3.—The monitor Huascar, fresh from new dry-dock in Talcahuano, has arrived here. Scarcely had she cast anchor when a dreadful disaster occurred on board. Without warning the main steam pipe of the engine burst, killing eight of the crew and probably fatally injuring nine others.

Breckinridge Will Seek Election.

Lexington, Ky., April 6.—Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge has been quietly practicing law here ever since the suit for damages of Madeline Pollard two years ago caused him to be succeeded in congress by Col. W. C. Owens. Although Miss Pollard got a judgment for $15,000, she has never been able to get execution or to receive anything. Now that Col. Breckinridge is canvassing the district again to run for congress this year the old movement in the district is being reorganized and Col. Breckinridge will have the women against him, as he had two years ago.

Placed in the Classified Service.

Washington, April 4.—The president has further amended the civil service rules by placing under the classified service the assistant attorneys and law clerks of the department of the interior. This order includes about 30 persons, whose salaries range from $2,000 to $2,750 per annum.

Robbed of Two Thousand Dollars.

Louisville, Ky., April 6.—James Hyde, manager of Hyde's comedians, was robbed of $2,130 here Saturday night. Hyde came here from Chicago to end the season of his company and send them to New York. He exposed his roll, and missed it before he reached his hotel.

Seventeen Prisoners Shot.

Tampa, Fla., April 4.—Letters received from Cuba state that last Tuesday 17 political prisoners were shot in the Fortress Cabanas in Havana, and that 23 were to be executed on Wednesday.

Boiler Explosion Kills Two.

Richland Center, Wis., April 2.—At Loyd, 15 miles east of here, Charles Eastland and William Keith were instantly killed by the explosion of a boiler Thursday afternoon.

Eight Thousand Killed at Orfah.

Vienna, April 6.—The Vaterland publishes a letter from the superior of the Catholic mission station at Orfah declaring that 8,000 Armenians have been massacred there.

OLD BONY.

BY HENRY C. MERWIN.

OLD Bony was coal-black, but no beauty. He emerged from that great company of dumb brutes whose sufferings go unnoticed, in the following manner:

A charitable woman had commissioned me to buy and transfer to my farm any horse in the streets of Boston that appeared to be utterly miserable and ill-treated. One day, soon afterward, I observed an old, black cab-horse at which his driver chirruped and swore while jerking the reins, raising several welts over the poor beast's body. Still the horse could not move faster than at a feeble trot, which subsided into a walk whenever the driver's efforts relaxed.

When the cab stopped I sought to buy the horse from the cabman, who was owner, and ultimately got possession of him for $50. Next day he arrived at my farm. He was christened "Bonaparte," with the understanding that he should be called "Bony" for short.

Bony was then cruelly thin; all his ribs showed, his shoulder-bone was almost bare of flesh, and his hips stuck out like pegs. He was very hollow-backed, and his rump fell off steeply. His legs were all swollen from knee and hock to ankle, the result of fatigue, of weakness and of low condition.

There were deep sores on his back where the saddle and collar had galled him, and a worse place still on top of his head, where he had been injured by the weight and stiffness and heat of a heavy bridle that he had worn that summer.

But these signs of misery were less piteous than Bony's face and eyes. Above his eyes were deep caverns, a sign of old age, and in the eyes was a look of patient despair. It was clear that Bony had long ceased to hope.

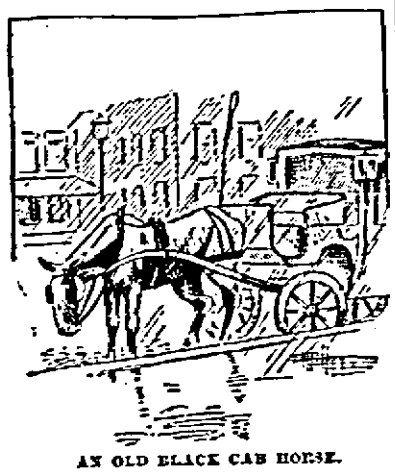
For him to trot was almost impossible; even at a walk he moved with some difficulty, and his teeth were so far gone that he could eat very little hay. He seemed so miserable that we thought of sending for the local horse-executioner to end his life with a rifle-ball.

Meantime Bony was well cared for. We gave him plenty of grain, he was kept at night in a comfortable, loose box, deeply bedded with straw, and in the daytime he was turned out in a pleasant field where much toothsome grass grew.

In this field there was already one occupant, a little chestnut filly, barely a year old, and as full of life and mischief as Bony was feeble and solemn; but the two met, and after a few preliminary sniffs, their outstretched noses just touching, they became friends.

Now a wonderful thing happened. Within two days Bony improved perceptibly, and the visit of the executioner was postponed. Within a week he had become another horse, and no longer was there any question of killing him. The swelling departed from his legs, his sores began to heal, a slight veil of flesh was drawn over his ribs, and above all the expression of his eyes changed. Bony began to look out upon the world with an air of hope and courage.

About a month after his arrival a report reached me that old Bony had galloped around the field. On investigation, this gallop became a caper, but there was proof that Bony had actually



AN OLD BLACK CAB HORSE.

but a caper—although, of course, a stiff, ungainly one. This was under the influence of the little chestnut filly.

These two animals, the very old and the very young, would play together by the hour, nibbling each other's manes, though Bony afforded very poor pasturage in that respect, and occasionally pretending to kick. Although the filly sometimes took liberties with the old horse, such as biting him on the withers or drumming with her fore feet on his back, Bony never showed anything worse than a humorous resentment. If the filly were particularly obstreperous, Bony would turn slowly around, switch his tail and threaten with his hind legs, as if he intended to lift her bodily from the ground; but this was only his joke. In truth, Bony was a trifle stiff for high kicking.

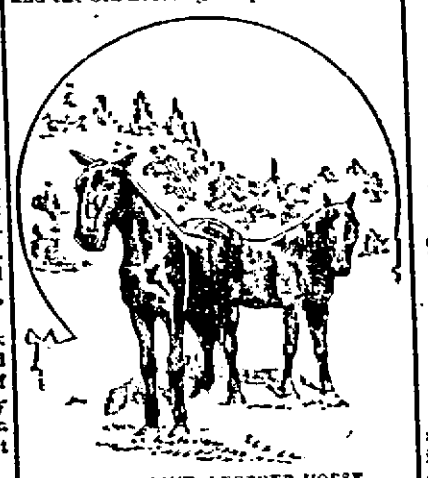
If the old black horse were turned out alone he would keep his eye fixed upon the stable and call loudly for his youthful friend. When she replied from her box in a soprano honeyhuhum, Bony would come up at his cumbrous trot and wait outside the door, with frequent neighs, till the little filly was allowed to join him.

At last a day came when Bony, now a rejuvenated animal, was put in harness once more to draw a moderate load. On this occasion he gave himself the airs of a colt, and when asked to start the wagon he moved off at a fine burst of speed. It really seemed as if he wished to show his gratitude for past favors and to solicit a continuance of the same. When Bony was put to bed that night, after being furnished with a bountiful bran mash, the whole household was loud in his praise.

Afterward, through no fault of his, certain "hitches" occurred in the light work that Bony was called upon to perform. He had two drivers, Jonas, a tall young man, and Rollo, a short, stubby boy. Neither of them understood old Bony.

Aged and broken down though he was, he had a high spirit, and occasionally a flash in his eye which suggested that he had done some wild deeds in his youth. He was very nervous, and when Jonas yelled "Whoa!" or "Get up!" at him in a loud, rude voice, Bony became irritated and alarmed. Once he balked in the barnyard, refusing to move a load of manure, while Jonas slapped him with the reins and shouted malediction and encouragement.

Then Rollo performed the one clever act of his life. He plucked a handful of grass and gave it to Bony by way of changing the current of his thoughts. Then, with a gentle pat, Rollo remarked, persuasively: "Get up, Bony!" and the old horse "got up" and took the



HAD BECOME ANOTHER HORSE.

load with him. But Rollo was a poor driver, for his hand on the reins was heavy, and that fretted Bony sadly.

Sometimes the three, Bony, Jonas and Rollo, were set to "cultivate" or weed a potato patch. Bony pulled the plow; Jonas held the handle and directed it, and Rollo drove Bony. This arrangement did not work well at all.

Rollo's heavy hand made Bony frantic. He would drag the plow so fast that Jonas could not keep it from veering to this side, now to the other, with the effect of destroying a large number of my most promising potato plants. Then Jonas was angry with Rollo, Rollo blamed Bony, and all three reached a state of sweat and excitement.

Sometimes Bony settled the matter by running away, plow and all, to the barn, while Jonas and Rollo followed sheepishly with long tales of Bony's duplicity. The truth is, Bony was too smart for them.

Jonas was one of the men who hang harness on the floor and never know exactly where to find the halter. As neither halter nor harness was ever at hand, Bony was often naked and unrestrained while Jonas hunted about. The result was that Bony, carefully watching his chance out of one corner of his venerable eye, frequently made a dart for the stable door, and was off to the pasture or garden.

Finally, the differences between the three had reached such a pitch that I wished I could promote Bony to the post of foreman and put Jonas and Rollo under his orders. As this could not be, I adopted the other alternative. I sent Jonas and Rollo away and obtained in their stead one complete man, who was incurably neat and orderly.

He proved also to be a good driver, having a light hand on the reins. With him Bony agreed capitally. To be sure, the old horse had to relinquish the fun of running away; but, on the other hand, there was no hauling on his mouth, no shouting of commands and imprecations—nothing to disturb his nervous system.

But winter was coming on, there were more than enough horses in the stable, grain was high. Bony was old. We debated about putting him out of the way; but whenever we came—as we did about once a week—to a solemn resolution of this kind, Bony seemed to get wind of it—perhaps through the medium of his little friend, the chestnut filly. He thereupon made such a display of vigor as to extort a new lease of life.

The latest occasion of this kind was when, after a cold snap of several days' duration, Bony seemed a trifle stiffer in the hind legs than was customary with him. Using this symptom as a pretext, we hardened our hearts once more, and sentenced the old horse to death.

It happened that on the day before the one appointed for his taking off there was sudden occasion to drive to the railroad. As no other horse was conveniently at hand, I took Bony. Now Bony, despite his age, and despite that vast experience which he must have had in his mysterious past life, was very much afraid of the cars.

As we approached the station a train was coming in. Bony's head went up in the air, his long ears were pricked forward, he increased his speed to a fast trot; thence to a gallop; and in a trice he had the bit in his teeth, or in some other inaccessible spot, and was fairly running away. It was ridiculous; it was even a little dangerous; but most of all it was heroic, magnificent. Finally, with much pulling and hauling, I brought the old fellow down to a walk.

After this exploit there could be no question of killing him. To destroy a horse that had strength and spirit enough to run away would be absurd.

Bony still stands in the stable; his coat is smooth and glossy, and the fire in his eye unquenched. I believe that he will live to crop the grass which shall grow upon my grave.—Youth's Companion.

—Schubert wrote a number of popular songs before he was 11. He died young, and the 1,500 songs and other musical compositions accredited to him were all produced in about 20 years.

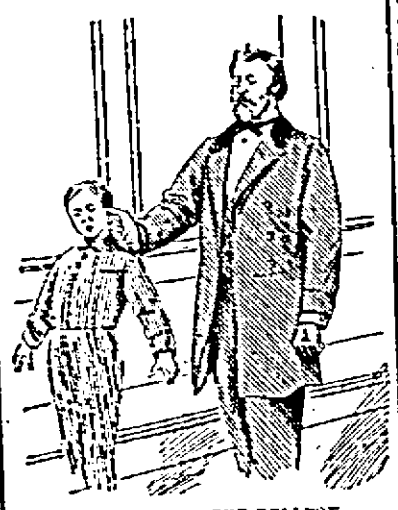
MEMORIES OF CONKLING.

Some of the Peculiarities of the Great New Yorker.

The Senator Would Permit No Hotel Employe to Knock at His Door—How the German Minister Lost a Rooster.

[Special Washington Letter.]

"When I was a very young man, I used to wait upon Senator Conkling," says an old hotel servant. "I was in the dining-room, and for awhile I was bellboy in Wormley's hotel. While I was in the dining-room I attended to Senator Conkling during an entire session of congress. He was a very particular man, but he was a very kind man also. I soon learned to know exactly what he wanted, and when I went to the kitchen



CONKLING AND THE BELLBOY.

and gave an order, telling the cook that it was for Senator Conkling, a great deal of care and attention was paid to the order. Of course you know that in hotel kitchens generally the cook and the assistant cooks are very busy and sometimes attend to their work in a careless manner, treating everybody alike as nearly as possible; but when a man of high standing like Senator Conkling is a guest of a hotel they take great care in preparing things in a manner satisfactory to him.

"Senator Conkling was a plain sort of an eater, and he was not very hard to wait upon. In the morning, sometimes before he was dressed, he would call a bellboy and send a written order down to me. He was very fond of shredded codfish on toast with a poached egg on a separate plate. He would take the shredded codfish and toast, place them upon his large plate, and cut them into very fine pieces. Then placing the egg on top of the hash which he had made, he would break the egg and mix it all together. I remember one morning, when he seemed to be particularly pleased with his breakfast, he said to me: 'Jim, there is nothing better for the nerves than codfish; and an egg is very strengthening to a man who works as I do. I learned to make this breakfast for myself when I was a little boy. My mother used to fix it for me, and I have always enjoyed it.'

"Senator Conkling usually had a cup of coffee with his breakfast, but he very seldom drank more than half a cup at a time. He did not use any cream or milk with his coffee, but simply put in a very small lump of sugar. He was very fond of butter, and would not only spread the butter thick upon his bread which he was eating, but would very frequently call for an extra piece, which he would mix in with his codfish, toasted bread and poached egg.

"Senator Conkling never would tell any story about whether he was in the hotel or not. I used to take cards to him, and if he was willing to see anyone he would answer very promptly, but if he was not there would be no response at all. He left an order with me to shove cards under his door and never to knock. If the cards were from persons whom he felt obliged to see, he would open the door and say: 'Tell the gentleman to come up here.' If he did not want to see anybody, he would simply pay no attention to the cards, and I would go back to the hotel office and say that the senator was evidently not in, as he did not respond to my knock; but that I had left the card under his door so that he would get it when he came in. In this way a great many people were kept away from the senator, and he was not obliged to tell any stories or prevaricate.

"Senator Conkling had a standing order that none of the bellboys were to knock at his door at any time. He would not respond to any knocks and did not want to be annoyed. One morning there was a new bellboy who took a card up, and before he went there I told him simply to shove the card under the door and not to knock and annoy the senator. He merely laughed at me and said that he would present the card in his own way. He did so and knocked several times until the senator opened the door and asked him to come in and sit down. He gave the boy a chair and required him to wait there fully 20 minutes until the senator had dressed himself and was ready to come downstairs. He then took the bellboy by the ear, led him down to the hotel office and told the chief clerk that he did not want to be annoyed by that bellboy any more. He also told what he would do with him if he ever came to his room and knocked on the door again. He was a very large and a very strong man, and if the bellboy had offered any resistance Senator Conkling would have probably thrown him down the stairs, because he was in a very angry mood that morning and was particularly annoyed because the bellboy had kept rapping on his door until he was exasperated.

"Senator Conkling never liked to be disturbed by any noises about the hotel. The German minister had a house adjoining the hotel, and kept a very large rooster which annoyed the senator by crowing early in the morning. Senator Conkling never said anything about it to anybody until upon one occasion, just after he had taken his breakfast and was walking to t[illegible] hotel, he met the German minist[illegible] wished him a good morning an[illegible] he was well. Senator Conkling [illegible] 'I am feeling very well, thank y[illegible] sidering the fact that I was ke[illegible] sleeping by that miserable gan[illegible] you keep under my window.' T[illegible] man minister apologized, and th[illegible] ernoon killed his rooster.

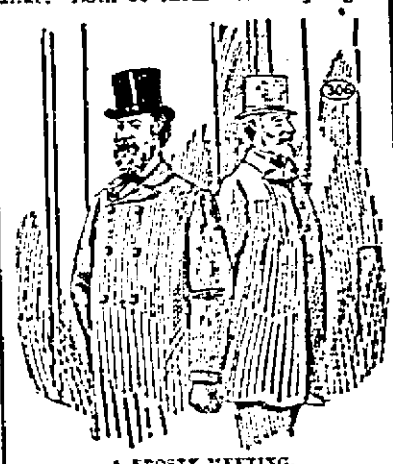
"I have seen the senator often [illegible] he came down to breakfast besie[illegible] callers who wanted to tell him [illegible] thing before he went into the d[illegible] room. He always pointed to th[illegible] lor with one hand, saying: 'You [illegible] there;' and then, pointing wi[illegible] other hand to the dining-roo[illegible] would say: 'I am going in there[illegible] would not waste any time with t[illegible] but went right on in to his brea[illegible] I have heard men swearing at him, [illegible] he left them in that way; and [illegible] when he would come out and [illegible] the parlor to see them, they [illegible] greet him with bows and smile [illegible] though they were coming into the [illegible] ence of a king.

"Senator Blaine used to stop [illegible] sionally at Wormley's, and may[illegible] don't know how those men hated [illegible] other. Sometimes they would [illegible] in the halls, in the parlor, on the [illegible] or on the elevator; but they never [illegible] tied each other. I think that Se[illegible] Blaine used to like to go out of his [illegible] to meet Senator Conkling in the [illegible] ence of other prominent people. [illegible] Blaine was always smiling and tal[illegible] to people. Mr. Conkling would always wear a severely dignified look, s[illegible] would not speak to Mr. Blaine, or to a[illegible] of the people with Mr. Blaine. Then, after Mr. Conkling had gone away, Mr. Blaine would smile and say: 'It is a pity Conkling is so rude and ungentlemanly;' and the people would agree with Mr. Blaine. In that way, by purposely meeting Mr. Conkling, and making him appear to be rude, I think that Mr. Blaine managed to increase the number of Mr. Conkling's enemies.

"There is one thing, however, that always struck me as singular. Although Senator Conkling was always dignified and severe with public men, he was polite to servants, if they treated him with proper consideration. On the other hand, Mr. Blaine would smile and bow to public men, but he never paid any attention to servants, and did not put himself out to be kind to us. Consequently, the servants all stood in awe of Senator Conkling, but they liked him, too. But, while everybody talked of what a great man Senator Blaine was, the servants did not praise him very much.

"There was one man that always stood on good terms with Senator Conkling, and that was Senator Morton, of Indiana. Those men were almost like brothers. Senator Conkling was never dignified nor repellant with Senator Morton. I think that he was the only man with whom Senator Conkling ever walked arm in arm about the halls or in the parlor. When he was with Senator Morton and no one else was about, Senator Conkling was a different man. He would talk to Senator Morton, tell stories, and act as other men usually act when in the company of friends. He would laugh out loud when talking to Senator Morton; but he never showed any more animation than to occasionally smile when others were talking to him. He was the most dignified man I have ever known.

"There was another man whom Senator Conkling seemed to like very well, and that was Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. But their ways were very much alike. Both of them were very digni-



A FROSTY MEETING.

fied. They were usually talking very earnestly together, and there was nothing of an jovial nature between them. They were simply prominent senators discussing public affairs in a confidential manner. Senator Edmunds was a large man with a full gray beard and a perfectly bald head.

"There was another public man who often called upon Senator Conkling. He came over from New York frequently, and whenever I shoved his card under the door Senator Conkling instantly responded and told me to bring the gentleman up to his room. It was Chester A. Arthur, and he was collector of customs at New York. I remember his name very well, because he seldom had any engraved cards with him, but always leaned on the hotel counter and wrote his own cards. He was afterwards vice president, and when President Garfield died he became president of the United States.

"Whenever Mr. Arthur went upstairs, Senator Conkling would be waiting for him at the door, give him a cordial welcome, and shut the door. Mr. Arthur used to stay there sometimes until long after midnight. One morning, at about two o'clock, he came down from Senator Conkling's room, and asked for a room for himself, but the hotel was full and he had to go elsewhere to get a bed. He was very cross about it; but it was his own fault. He had not registered nor asked for a room. I guess if they had supposed he would ever be president of the United States, the proprietor would have gladly given up his own room." SMITH D. FRY.

To Be Sure!

"Mamma," asked Harold, "if matches are made in Heaven, why are they tipped with brimstone?"—Judge.

Lumbermen's

NEW

LOW

At GR[illegible]

Our Spring Stock is now [illegible]

[illegible] singe the ends of your hair. Most people cut the ends, but this is bad; it destroys the nourishment and life. Singeing drives the fluid back to the roots. This is a custom said to have had its origin among women of the West Indies, and is probably true, for they are noted for their beautiful hair.

Massage the scalp occasionally, it is so beneficial; it stimulates circulation, it prevents the hair falling out and is especially good when a small quantity of vaseline is used, but rub it in carefully and thoroughly, or it leaves your hair streaked and striped on the outside, and no benefit is derived to the scalp and roots for which it is intended. The old adage of removing gray hair is an excellent one: "To the funeral of each gray hair pulled come 20 mourners," and soon you find the dead fluid diffusing itself rapidly among healthy roots, and grayness follows quickly. The abominable practice of using hot irons to the hair is responsible for much of the dead, ugly, colorless fringe that soon becomes a disfigurement to many an otherwise pretty face. Use cold water and paper, or curling pads, anything rather than heated tongs. It was an old saying and a true one: "Woman's hair is her crowning glory." Why not preserve it as long as possible. Now all these points I gained from my loquacious hairdresser while I sat in her high chair with bibbed apron tied under my chin, and what a delightful nap I might have taken during my massage and shampoo had I been less interested in her subject.—Philadelphia Times.

CORRECT BREATHING.

How It Is Said to Help the Stout Woman to Become Thinner.

It has been discovered that the double chin can be banished by correct breathing. The woman with a short neck must hold her head high, even stretching her neck until conscious of the tension of the cords. She should also practice dropping her head and letting it roll listlessly about. This will give a graceful poise to the head, and the exercise of muscles will help consume the extra amount of fat. Lung exercises in breathing are the best exercises for excessive stoutness. The best time for this is before dressing in the morning and after undressing at night. Five or ten minutes' exercise each day will reduce the flesh in a wonderfully short time. Stand erect, with the head and chin well up, and rise upon the toes at each inspiration, holding the breath a moment, then expelling it forcibly, coming down upon the heels at the same time.

Another good breathing exercise is to draw in a full, deep breath. Retain the breath while counting 15 and then slowly expel it. Sometimes stout women move arms gracefully, but the body has an utter lack of liberty and free motion to suppleness. Drawing her corsets tighter never did make a stout woman less stout in appearance. The first care is not to lace too tightly; the second is to banish all idea of being stout from your mind, and let the muscles have as free play as possible. All women can learn to use their bodies gracefully, even if there is a predisposition to stoutness. Stout women are often the lightest dancers, and there is no reason why they should not be graceful in pose and motion. If a woman draws her breath freely from the bottom of her lungs she diminishes the effect of her size immediately by doing away with that ready-to-burst look that is generally associated with stoutness. That is the look that must be avoided, even if the waist measures an inch or so more and the bust and shoulders gain a little.—Philadelphia Record.

Class in Grammar.

Teacher—Parse the sentence: "Yucatan is a Peninsula."

Pupil (who never could understand grammar anyhow)—Yucatan is a proper noun, nominative case, second person singular.

"How do you make that out?"

"First person, Ieatan; second person, Yucatan; third person, Hecatan. Plural, first person, Weeatan; second person—"

"Go to your seat."—Texas Siftings.

He Wanted an Injunction.

An Atchison man recently caught three different men kissing his wife, whereupon he went to a lawyer.

"You have very good grounds for divorce," the lawyer said.

"I don't want a divorce," the citizen replied; "I want to get out an injunction to make them quit it!"—Kansas City Star.

PITH AND POINT.

—Genuine. — Witherby — "I understand that you had a birthday party at your house the other night. Who was there?" Plankington — "Two doctors and a nurse."—Truth.

—Unaccountable.—Mistress—"Mary, how was it I saw you treating your friends to my cake and fruit?" Mary—"I can't tell, ma'am, for the life of me, for I'm sure I covered the keyhole!"—Tid-Bits.

—"So poor Wigstaff is dead. Well, he was his own worst enemy." "Yes, that's so. When you consider the kind of cigars he used to treat himself to you can have no doubt about it."—Indianapolis Journal.

—"What's that long piece of writing, papa? Is it poetry?" (Hastily replacing it in his empty pocketbook)—"Y-es, dear; it is an owed to your mother's milliner."—Chicago Tribune.

—"He stood up at the top of the steps," she said, in telling about it afterwards, "and I mustered up enough courage to say: 'You know this is leap year?'" "Yes. What then?" "Then he leaped and I haven't seen him since." Chicago Post.

—The Horrors of War in Cuba.—"General," said the officer who had conducted the reconnoissance, "if we enter the town, many brave men will fall." "How so? Have not the enemy evacuated the place?" "Yes, general; but they have covered the streets with banana peels."—Puck.

—One View of the Occurrence.—"Patsy," said Mr. Dolan to his son, "kape th' example av George Wash'n'tn in yer moind's oye." "Oi will, father." "There was the b'y that wouldn't lois about it whin he cut down the chuffy-tree." "Was there any great merit in thot, father?" "What do yez mane by axin' such a question?" "Oi're seen the pither or that toime whin he didn't tell a loie. His father had kem on im shtandin' beside the tree, with th' hatchet in 'is hand. Begorrah, how could he?"—Washington Star.

A MEXICAN CATHEDRAL.

It Is Lined with Millions Worth of Precious Metals.

During a journey from Panama, west and north, overland through the Spanish Main to Paso del Norte, Mexico, opposite El Paso, Tex., I was bound to see not a little of the churches and the priests, and to hear no end of stories of the doings in connection with them, but of all that I saw and heard nothing seemed quite so impressive as my first glance into the great cathedral at Pueblo, Mexico. People throughout the journey had told me often that of all churches of the region this was the most magnificent, invariably explaining their admiration by saying that here was a church so rich that in spite of losses of millions of dollars' worth of gold and silver taken from it by the Mexican rulers, there remained no less than $11,000,000 worth of precious metals within the walls, besides other articles of value. That about every English-speaking man I met in the Spanish Main should have gauged the interest in the church by the amount of precious metal within its wall was in itself a matter worth considering, and so, although not especially interested in somebody else's hoarded wealth, I went to the cathedral first of all after reaching Pueblo. It was about ten o'clock in the morning—an hour when I was likely to find few people there. Passing through what seemed to be the most-used entrance, I found a few feet beyond the door a small stand draped with a cloth that fell to the stone flagging. In the center of the stand was a plate of solid gold, 6½ inches in diameter and an eighth of an inch thick. On this gold plate, which was placed there to receive contributions, lay a copper cent of the coinage of the country.

Quite a number of visitors came and went while I was in the cathedral, and a considerable portion of them commented in English on what they saw. I heard one nice-looking old lady say to another nice old lady: "If Brother Talmage could see this—millions of gold on the walls, and on the saints—isn't it beautiful?—but so pagan!" I saw other strangers come in, and after one comprehensive look around walk across the flagging and kneel before an image, with every appearance of sincere devotion. Others, the majority of the foreigners who entered, in fact, looked about with idle curiosity for a time and then went out. But so far as I observed, no one except myself gave any attention to the striking portrayal of the wealth of the recipient and the poverty of the donor which the gold plate and the copper cent afforded. And that seemed too bad, for if it be a good, practical, sensible thing to pile up wealth in a church building, penny by penny, then here was an example for all mankind; while if there is anything that ought to be criticised in such doings, then here was the object lesson.—N. Y. Sun.

The Genesis of a Name.

The drummer looked out of the window of the little tavern at the farm wagons slowly edging along almost hub-deep in mud and asked:

"How in thunder did they ever come to name this waterlogged village 'Highland?'"

"I never heard definite," the landlord replied, absently putting his toothpick back in the box, "but I guess it come from the price the time we had a boom on."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Perpetuating the Species.

There is a stringent law in Japan that when one camphor laurel is cut down another must be planted in its place. The tree is hardy and long-lived, attaining to an enormous size. It is covered with a small leaf of a vivid dark green color. The seed or berries grow in clusters, resembling the black currant in size and appearance. And the wood is employed for every purpose, from cabinet-making to ship building.—Detroit Free Press.

ONLY EARTHWORM

YET THEY HAVE CUT QUITE A F... URE IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY

The Worm Has No Eyes and No Sense... Hearing, but Is Sensitive to Strong Li... and Vibrations of Sound—Objects of A... tiquity Preserved by Earthworms.

The common earthworm, despised... man and heedlessly trodden underf... fulfills a part in nature that would se... incredible but for the facts revealed... the patient and long continued researc... of Darwin. "Worms," says Darw... "have played a more important part... the history of the world than most p... sons would at first suppose." Let... follow Darwin and see how this app... ently insignificant creature has chan... the face of nature. We will first consi... the habits and mode of life of the ear... worm. As every one knows, the wo... live in burrows in the superficial la... of the ground. They can live anywh... in a layer of earth, provided it retai... moisture, dry air being fatal to th... They can, on the other hand, exist s... merged in water for several mon... They live chiefly in the superficial m... less than a foot below the surface, ... in long continued dry weather and... very cold seasons they may burrow t... depth of eight feet. The burrows ... lined by a thin layer of earth, void... by the worms, and end in small chambers in which they can turn round.

The burrows are formed partly by pushing away the earth, but chiefly by the earth being swallowed. Large quantities of earth are swallowed by the worms for the sake of the decomposing vegetable matter contained in it, on which they feed. The earth thus swallowed is voided in spiral heaps, forming the worm castings. In this case the worm obtains food and at the same time excavates its burrows.

In addition to the food thus obtained half decayed leaves are dragged into the burrows, mainly for food, but also to plug the mouths of the burrows for the sake of protection. Worms are also fond of meat, especially fat. They will also eat the dead bodies of their relatives. They are nocturnal in habit, remaining, as a rule, in the burrows during the day and coming out to feed at night.

The earthworm has no eyes, but is affected by strong light if exposed to it for some time. It has no sense of hearing, but is sensitive to the vibrations of sound. The whole body is sensitive to touch. There appears to be some sense of smell, but this is limited to a certain articles of food, which are discovered by the worm when buried in earth, in preference to other bodies not relished. The worm appears to have some degree of intelligence from the way in which it draws the leaves into its burrows, always judging which is the best end to draw them in by. This is remarkable in so lowly organized an animal, being a degree of intelligence not possessed by many animals of more complex organization. For instance, the ant can often be seen dragging objects along traversely instead of taking them the easiest way.

As we have seen, vast quantities of earth are continually being passed through the bodies of worms and voided on the surface as castings. When it is stated that the number of worms in an acre of ordinary land suitable for them to live in is 53,000, we can imagine the great effect which they must have on the soil.

They are, in fact, continually plowing the land. At one part of the alimentary canal of the worm is a gizzard, or hard muscular organ, capable of grinding food into fine particles. It is this gizzard which is the main factor in triturating the soil, and it is aided by small stones swallowed with the earth, which act as millstones.

In consequence of the immense amount of earth continually being brought to the surface by worms it is not difficult to understand how objects, such as stones, rocks, etc., lying on the surface will in course of time become gradually buried in the ground. Owing to the burial of stones and other objects by the action of worms, ancient monuments, portions of Roman villas and other objects of antiquity have been preserved. These have been gradually buried by the worms and so preserved from the destructive effect of rain and wind. Many Roman remains were studied by Darwin, and traces of the action of worms found, to which action their preservation was mainly due. The sinking of the foundations of old buildings is due to the action of worms, and no building is safe from this unless the foundations are laid lower than the level at which the worms can work—namely, about eight feet below the surface.

Another useful effect produced by worms is the preparation of the soil for the growth of seedlings. By their agency the soil is periodically sifted and exposed to the air, and in this way is able to retain moisture and absorb soluble substances of use for the nutrition of plants. —Knowledge.

He Put It Frankly.

"I've got a quarter here," said the red nosed wanderer, "and I calculate to git me dinner wit it."

"What's that to me?" asked the citizen whom he had stopped on the street.

"Jist this. I'm goin to git a regular meal—table dote, see—and I thought that may be if you would lend me a dime to git a drink I could git a good enough appetite to eat my money's worth."—Indianapolis Journal.

One View of the Case.

"Mamma, teacher whipped a boy today for whispering in school."

"Well, that was right."

"But, mamma, he hollered ten times as loud as he whispered."—Chicago Record.

The coming of a national convention to a city means the expenditure there in one way or another of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 for the benefit of local merchants.

OUR LAWMAKERS.

What They Are Doing at the National Capital.

Important Measures Under Consideration in the Senate and House —Bills and Resolutions Passed.

Washington, March 31.—The senate yesterday passed a bill for the payment of $15,845 to the sufferers from the caisson explosion during the railway strike in Chicago and another appropriating $2,000,000 for a public building at Indianapolis, Ind. The nomination of Benjamin J Franklin, of Arizona, to be governor of Arizona was received from the president.

Washington, April 1.—The expected debate on the resolution for inquiry into recent bond issues did not take place yesterday. The post office appropriation bill, carrying $93,000,600, was considered in part.

Washington, April 2.—Senator Call (Fla.) offered a joint resolution in the senate yesterday directing the sending of an adequate naval force to Cuba to put an end to barbarities and instructing the president to notify Spain that the United States will forcibly intervene unless murder and outrage cease. The ... office appropriation bill was fur-

What This Important Food Is Made of In Different Countries.

In England and America wheat bread is within the reach of all, and scarcely is a thought given to the fact that only a small portion of the earth's inhabitants enjoy it. It is only during the last century that wheat bread has come into common use. A hundred years ago wealthy families in England used only a peck of wheat a year and that at Christmas, eating oat cakes during the remainder of the time.

The German "pumpernickel" is a rye bread with a curious, sour taste, but after eating it awhile one acquires quite a taste for it. It is less nutritious than that of wheat. In the poorer parts of Sweden the people bake their rye bread only twice a year and store it away, so that eventually it is as hard as bricks.

Farther north still barley and oats become the chief bread corn. But in the distinct north is where man is put to thought to provide himself with bread. In Lapland if a man trusted to grain he would starve, so the people eke out their scanty store of oats with the inner bark of the pine, and after grinding this mixture it is made into large flat cakes, which, after all, are not half bad.

In dreary Kamchatka the pine or birch bark by itself, well ground, pounded and baked, constitutes the whole of the native bread food. Bread and butter is represented by a dough of pine bark spread with seal fat. In certain parts of Siberia the people not only grind the pine bark, but cut off the tender shoots, which procedure must give the bread an unpleasantly resinous flavor.

In Iceland the lichen is scraped off the rock, made into bread puddings and put into soup. In Russia and China buckwheat is pressed into service. It makes a palatable bread, though of a dark violet tinge.

In Italy and Spain chestnuts are cooked, ground into meal and used for bread and soup thickening. Millet furnishes a white bread in Arabia, Egypt and India. This grain is credited with being the very first used in breadmaking.

Rice bread is still the staple food of the Chinese, Japanese and Indians.

In the Indian archipelago the starchy pith of the sago palm is made into bread, and in parts of Africa the natives use a certain root for the same purpose.

Saved by a Shot.

Sir George Yule of the Indian civil service was a mild, sweet natured man, but a "mighty hunter," who had killed hundreds of boars and shot tigers on foot and from horse and elephant. Sir Edward Braddon, in his "Thirty Years of Shikar," tells of Sir George's narrow escape from death in an encounter with a tiger.

He was standing outside of a jungle from which a tiger was being driven by beaters. The tiger came from the jungle within a few feet of the spot where Yule stood and rushed at him. He had only time to bring his rifle up to his hip and fire as the beast sprang upon him, knocking him to the ground, smashing in his sun helmet and tearing his shoulder and chest.

The tiger was dead when it reached the ground, killed by the chance shot so coolly fired.

The Compliments of the Street.

In a little rush of trucks and wagons at Broadway and Bleecker street the other day one driver said to another, of a third who had just driven by rather clumsily, "He's a farmer and a clam digger, and the next time he comes down this way I'm going to punch his head." But ferocious as these words were they were not spoken ferociously, and they were smilingly received, and one did not understand them necessarily to mean an inordinate amount of bloodshed, nor to contain any reflection upon the occupations of farming and clam digging, but simply to express resentment at the appearance in the crowded streets as a truck driver of one skilled in those occupations only.—New York Sun.

Illustrated.

"The burning question," exclaimed Rivers, bringing his fist down hard on the table as he took a fresh start in the discussion of the labor problem, "the burning question is"—

"Got a match about you?" interposed Banks, biting off the end of a cigar and yawning dismally.—Chicago Tribune.

Riches without charity are nothing worth. They are a blessing only to him who makes them a blessing to others.—Fielding.

Georgia has 56,283 factory hands, who make annually $63,917,020 worth of goods.

DIAZ F... Strong D... City o... Importa... sage del... ing of... Anglo-... dent C... After r... case an... trine I... "The ... ... condemn... the mon... publics... ent nat... ject to... whole... struggl... yoke o... ... sources... that at... the wo... ... It is ... States ... risting... against... tacks... but for... we all... "Each... means... dent M... on the... of ... or of a... of the ... sidered... laration... that ...

WHAT AILED M'CUE?

...ied to Break a Ram of the Habit of Frightening the Ladies.

...McCue, rancher, politician, phi...her and horse doctor, walked on ...errybeat with a crutch the other ... He also had one arm in a sling and ...head bandaged.

...What's the matter, Jim?" inquired ...or three acquaintances.

"I'll bet any man in the crowd $20 ...an butt harder and longer than any ...er billygoat in the state," respond-...im irrelevantly, "but I guess I've ...ken him of it."

...You look as if you had been broken ...yourself," suggested one.

...Well, to tell the truth, I did get ...amed around a little. I've been break-... a ram of the butting habit. This ...I was raised a pet, and that's what ...kes him so sassy. He knows who to ...le too. He won't touch a man, be-...se he knows he'd get a fence rail ...abbled out over his head, but a woman ...will butt clear over into the next ...ture.

The other morning this ram jolted a ...y friend of mine clear across the field ... through a picket fence, and I ...ought it was about time to cure him ...the habit. I put on an old calico ...s, tied on an old sunbonnet, and, ...ealing a sledge hammer under my ...m, sauntered down through the field.

The minute the ram saw me he ...pped all the business he had on hand ...d came over to have some fun with me. He squared off, shook his head and made a run for me. When I stepped to one side to get a good swing at him with a sledge hammer, the blamed old dress tripped me, and I fell down. I started to get up, but that ram was behind me, and I turned two somersaults before I hit the ground again. I didn't stand any chance at all. He just kept lifting me up until he got me over against the fence, and then he lit into me. He jammed me down against the fence, then backed off and hit me another crack, and then another and another, till he thought he'd broken every rib in my body. Finally he jammed me clear through the bottom rail, and I managed to crawl to the house.

"But I got even this morning. I had the hired men take a green oak log, dress it up in woman's clothes and set it swinging from the limb. That buck lost a horn the first time he hit it, and it wasn't long till the second went the same way. When I left it, he was meeting it half way every time it swung back at him, and I wouldn't wonder if he ain't worn down pretty close to the tail by this time."—San Francisco Post.

LITTLE CUT AMBER NOW.

A Pipe Mouthpiece Three Inches Long Worth From $12 to $15.

"Is that real amber?" asked the man as he held up a pipe before the dealer. The pipe was a handsome brier wood one, and it had a clear amber mouthpiece nearly three inches long. The price mark was $3.50.

"Yes, it's real amber," said the dealer. "That is, it's as real as any amber you can get nowadays in a pipe. It is not cut from a piece of amber, but is made by a melting process. Ninety per cent of that mouthpiece is amber. The other 10 per cent is a composition used to harden it and make it stick together. Some years ago amber was plenty, and a pipe like that would have a mouthpiece of amber cut from a block and never melted. But the amber mines have practically given out, and you can't get any more big pieces. A piece of cut amber as long as that on the pipe you have there would be worth from $12 to $15, and it wouldn't be a bit better than the manufactured amber. It wouldn't be so durable and would not feel any better between the teeth."

"I was in England a year ago," said a man who had listened to the conversation, "and one of the largest pipe manufacturers there said that there had not been a piece of amber as long as three inches in the market for five years."

"That's so," said the pipe seller. "You may get a pipe with a genuine cut amber mouthpiece in some stores in New York, but if you look up its record you will find it was made eight or ten years ago and has been in stock. This composition is used today in expensive meerschaums as well as in brier woods." —New York Sun.

"The Christ of the Big Muddy."

"The Christ of the Big Muddy," also known as "Potter Christ," was a misguided individual who preached up and down the Missouri river about 25 years, particularly in the vicinity of Council Bluffs, Ia. He claimed to be the "Messenger of the New Covenant" as prophesied in Malachi, see iii, 1; also "The Deliverer," Romans xi, 26; "Everlasting Father," Isaiah ix, 6; the second Adam, the Lord from heaven, I Corinthians xv, 45. Besides the above he claimed several other divine titles, among them "Shiloh," "Morning Star," "Prince Michael," etc. He published a book entitled "Revelations Given by Inspiration of God For the Salvation of the Whole World." I have no record of what finally became of this eccentric individual. Some authorities list him among the "False Christs," but none that I have consulted tells where he was born or when and how he died.—St. Louis Republic.

Origin of the Term "a Card."

Here is an extract from a letter of C. W. Ernst: "Boston has added many words to our mother tongue. 'A card' meaning a personal statement in newspapers, is a Boston term and dates back to early times, when men paid their compliments to objectionable crown ministers by printing a 'card' in the newspapers. The idea took immediately, and is still popular. When Robinson & Jones give their workmen a Christmas turkey each, the workmen are apt to put a 'card' in the local paper. This odd use of the word originated in Boston before the Revolution. Like all Boston inventions, it is convenient and 'real cute.' "—Boston Journal.

HOW COMEDIAN CRANE WAS SNUBBED

He Gives a Young Actor Some Good Advice About Self Conceit.

A very young man who made a hit in a new play in this city called on William H. Crane one morning and in a very patronizing manner remarked that he would consider an offer to join the comedian's company. The actor greeted him very cordially, for he had always been a very nice, modest young man, but it was not long before the actor discovered that there was something the matter with his young friend. He held his head very high and showed certain unmistakable signs of being caddish. It did not take the actor long to see that the boy was suffering from the affliction known as "big head," and calling to his valet to shut the door from the outside he proceeded to do what he considered his duty.

"Look, here, my boy," said he, "you are suffering with worms. Now, don't start. Sit still till I get through. One hit doesn't make an actor any more than one swallow is going to make next summer. You remind me of myself when I was but a 'prentice hand. I got a chance to play a small part and accepted it. In my own valuable estimation I made the biggest kind of a hit in it. The morning after I walked around the lobby of the cheap hotel in which I was then proud to stop as happy as any lord. I wanted everybody to point me out as that bright young actor who made the big hit the night before.

"For a long time no one noticed me, and I could not understand it. Finally a sharp eyed man called me to him, which I thought was a strange proceeding, and asked me if I hadn't appeared in the show the night before. I was nearly tickled to death, for I had been discovered. I proudly replied that I had. 'First appearance?' he asked. 'Yes, sir,' I replied. 'What salary do you get?' was his next question. I told him that I got nothing just then, which was the truth. The inquisitive one shifted his cigar, looked me over very carefully for a minute, and turning on his heel said I was well paid. The reply nearly paralyzed me. I don't know but that I went up to my room and cried. The man took all the conceit out of me, and today he is my warmest friend. Get yourself back to earth now, and take my words in a kindly sense. None of us can afford to have big heads."

The young man left very angry, but next day wrote the actor a letter, apologizing for his conduct and thanking him for his advice.—New York Times.

THE CRACKED COIN GAME.

How the Shrewd Man Wins Bets With a "Hoesed" Bit of Silver.

Two blithe and confident young men entered the subtreasury one day last week, and one of them dropped a silver half dollar, or something which looked like it, on the desk before one of Uncle Sam's money sharps. It fell with a dull and leadlike sound.

"Good or bad?" asked the first blithe young man.

The clerk investigated.

"Good," said he.

"Good enough," said the first blithe young man. "Five dollars, please."

The second young man, not quite so blithe, passed over a bill, apparently the amount of a bet, and together they left the place of gold and silver. The subtreasury clerk smiled and closed one eye.

"It's a good one," he said. "I have heard of it before. Guess some of the sharp 'uns' are making a good thing out of it.

"You see, if you take a silver coin and crack it some way or other, on an anvil say, you can take all the ring out of it without in any way spoiling the looks of the coin. Then all you have to do is to get a confederate and work the saloons and cafes for suckers. Bang your coin hard on the mahogany. The barkeeper looks at it with suspicion. You hastily substitute another coin for it that rings like Old Trinity's chimes, but grumblingly murmur your belief that the first coin is all right. Your confederate offers to bet that it isn't. You do a little verbal fencing back and forth. The sucker comes forward, as he always does, for they are born every minute. The confederate backs him up with a slap on the back and a confident assertion that the coin is lead. A bet is made. The money is put up. All adjourn to a bank in the vicinity to test the matter. The coin is pronounced O. K., and the sucker pockets his loss."—New York World.

The Pig's Grunt.

The continued grunting of the pig is of interest as revealing something of the conditions of life of his wild ancestors. A herd of swine scattered in the long grass or among the brackens of a European forest would soon lose sight of one another. But the grunts of each would still advertise his presence to his neighbors, and so the individual members of the herd would not lose touch with the main body. Then there are grunts and grunts. If one of my readers will imitate the ingenious Mr. Garner and take a photograph to the nearest pigsty, he might get material to make up a book on the language and grammar of the hog. However thick the jungle, the wild pig could, by taking note of the pitch and emphasis of the grunts to right and left of him, tell pretty much what his hidden colleagues were thinking about.—North American Review.

Disease Lurks In Basements.

Physicians aver that there are disease and death in storing wooden blocks from old pavements in cellars for fuel. Several cases of typhoid and diphtheria have been traced to this cause. It is well to remember a single decaying cabbage or a bushel of turnips in the basement has poisoned the air of the entire house. Damp cellars alone are sources of disease. Millions of fungi grow in a night upon damp walls, ripen, and pass off in the air and often are the direct source of fatal epidemics. Fire that will dry the walls of the house is the very best of disinfectants.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Homeseekers Excursions to the South.

On February 11 and March 10, 1896, The North-Western Line will sell excursion tickets at very low rate to a large number of points in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas and Arizona. For tickets and full information apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. tf.

Jury List.

Following are the names of persons drawn to serve as Petit Jurors at the next General Term of the Circuit Court for Oneida County, commencing on the first Monday after the first Tuesday in April 1896, being the 5th day of said month to-wit:

1.	A. F. Ball	4th Ward, Rhinelander
2.	Lewis Stumpner,	2nd,	"
3.	C. Eby,	5th,	"
4.	Maurice Sullivan,		Woodboro.
5.	Frank Sayner,		"
6.	Arthur Fox,		"
7.	E. E. Stowe,	1st Ward	Rhinelander.
8.	John Miller	6th	"
9.	Albert Radke,		Town of Pelican.
10.	George W. Beers,	5th Ward	Rhinelander.
11.	Ed. Yenor,		Woodboro.
12.	Robert Hawthorne,		"
13.	John Johnson,	2nd Ward	Rhinelander.
14.	T. Solberg,	2nd	"
15.	E. L. Dimick,	1st	"
16.	Harry Kamphoat,		Woodboro.
17.	Geo. Cantor,		"
18.	Thos. Hogan,	5th Ward	Rhinelander.
19.	W. R. Ruggles,		Hazlehurst.
20.	George Doede,		Woodboro.
21.	M. Murphy,		"
22.	W. T. Stevens,	5th Ward	Rhinelander.
23.	E. S. Anderson,	4th	"
24.	Christ Kimmell,	1st	"
25.	W. D. Brown,	4th	"
26.	H. N. Towne,	6th	"
27.	Jay Johnson,		Woodboro.
28.	Addison Glenn,		Hazlehurst.
29.	H. J. Sparks,		Tomahawk Lake.
30.	Louis Lehmark,		Woodboro.
31.	Patr'k Johnston,	5th Ward	Rhinelander.
32.	J. W. Burns,	1st	"
33.	Thomas E. Gakan,		Woodboro.
34.	J. T. Hogan	5th Ward	Rhinelander.
35.	O. A. Edwards,	6th	"
36.	Fred Anderle,	4th	"

Dated Rhinelander, Wis., March 25, 1896.
W. F. Carr,
Clerk Circuit Court,
Oneida County Wis.

Awarded
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CREAM
BAKING
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Single copies only 75 cents a year OR in clubs of five only 50 cents a year
Write for a free sample copy, with club rate terms and almanac offer, and ascertain how The Sentinel will reward you for any new subscribers you may secure among your friends during the winter months.
The Weekly Sentinel will be sent during 1896 for 50 cents to any one who will request the publisher of his local paper to forward name and subscription price to its Milwaukee address. This offer will be open till April 1, 1896.
The publisher of The New North will accept and forward subscriptions to The Weekly Milwaukee Sentinel under this offer.

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A two-thirds policy costs $1.00 per month dues.
A one-third policy costs $1.50 per quarter dues.
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Blacksmiths and
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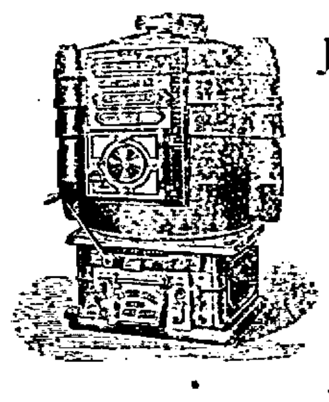

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LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y.

NORTH BOUND

No. 3—Daily	4:00 A. M.
No. 5—Ashland Mail and Express	1:27 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 4—Daily	11:12 P. M.
No. 6—Ashland Mail and Express	1:17 P. M.

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Atlantic Limited	2:17 a. m.	Daily
Accommodation	8:10 p. m.	Dex. Sun
Passenger	5:35 p. m.	Dex Sun
Way Freight	6:02 p. m.	Daily

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited	2:17 a. m.	Daily
Accommodation	6:55 a. m.	Dex. Sun.
Passenger	3:25 p. m.	Dex. Sun
Way Freight	9:00 a. m.	Daily

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THE GIANTS OF OLD.

PREVIOUS AGES SUPPLY US WITH ENORMOUS FOSSIL BONES.

Lizards Three Times the Size of the Largest Elephant and a Turtle Whose Shell Looked Like a Hut—Marine Giants and the Remarkable Plated Lizard.

The belief in a race of giants was once almost universal and held until recent years. Even today large skeletons when found are sometimes reported as being those of giant human beings. This was especially true of the period about the tenth and eleventh centuries, and in the latter a most amazing discovery was reported, which threw the scientific world of the time into great excitement. It was said that the body of Pallas, the son of Evander, had been discovered beneath the tomb of the emperor Henry III. The bones were enormous, and it is unnecessary to state, proved to have belonged to a huge fossil elephant. As late as the fifteenth century a war of words was waged over a find of large bones, one party claiming that they belonged to the giant Teutobochus. In 1557 a giant was discovered in Switzerland. The council of Lucerne requested a learned scientific man, Professor Felix Plater of Basel, to report upon it, and he not only announced the bones as part of a human giant, but made a complete restoration, showing the man 20 feet high, which the proud city adopted as an ancestor in the arms of the commonwealth. The design and some of the bones can still be seen in the college of Jesuits at Lucerne. Unfortunately for the theory and much to the discomfiture of the people who had raised to a high pinnacle this mighty ancestor, it was found to be the remains of an elephant.

Nearly all the mastodon finds in this country were attributed to giants, but there is no evidence that a human giant ever existed over 8 feet in height, and it is extremely doubtful if this height was ever attained.

Giants other than human are very common in all branches of the animal kingdom—giants in every sense when compared to their pygmy representatives of today. Some years ago some laborers in the Sewalik hills of India were engaged upon a government work when they came upon the remains of a turtle that proved beyond question that these animals had their giants in the days of old. The shell which the men exposed might have been used as a shelter for several men, and at first, before its bony nature was observed, it was thought by the natives to be a hut of some kind. Fortunately the bones were uninjured, and they were taken out and removed to the British museum, where a complete restoration of the animal may be seen. The length of the turtle was 10 feet, its horizontal circumference 25 feet, and its girth 15 feet, but it was estimated by scientists that this was not an adult, and that when fully grown this huge creature would display a domelike back 8 or 9 feet high, giving a total length of 20 feet.

One of the common animals in equatorial South America and in Central America is the lizard, iguana, which attains a length of 4 or 5 feet and is considered a large lizard, but it was a pygmy when compared to an ancestor that once wandered over England and various portions of the world. A number of years ago some workingmen were excavating and blasting in a quarry near Maidstone, England, when some bones were uncovered that caused profound astonishment on the part of the finders. The skeleton was perfect, and as it was lifted out, bone by bone, their amazement increased, and the news was spread all over the country, attracting large numbers of people. When the bones were placed in their proper position, they were found to be the skeleton of a gigantic lizard that when alive must have been three times as bulky as the largest living elephant and stood upon its hind legs like a kangaroo, tearing down branches from the highest trees. Such an animal was a slow mover and sluggish and must have fallen an easy prey to the human hunters, if they existed.

The marine giants were even more bizarre and remarkable than the land forms. If we can imagine the little iguana lengthened out to 30 feet, its back spines changed to broad finlike objects, we form some idea of the appearance of one of the small dinosaurs, Stegosaurus ungulatus, one of the most uncanny and remarkable creatures ever found. It is called the plated lizard, and the best skeleton was found on the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains. Some of the plates with which this armored lizard were protected were two or three feet in diameter and the spines over two feet in length. From the fact that the hind limbs were the largest, it is evident that this strange creature could lift itself up and sit like a kangaroo, resting upon its powerful tail, which, with its enormous spines, must have been a terrible weapon.

A giant from America had a skull that measured eight feet in length. Almost over the eyes were two large horns, a third placed over the nose. The great length of the skull was given by a huge crest that was protected by a ridge of long plates. The mouth of the triceratops was protected by a horny beak. In life it must have presented a formidable appearance, with a body clumsy and low like that of a hippopotamus, a long tail like an alligator's, its head calling to mind the rhinoceros. This monster was 25 feet in length and must have been one of the strangest animals of its time.—Philadelphia Press.

An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11, I walked to Melick's drug store on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflamatory rheumatism which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it.—Charles H. Wetzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10, 1895.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 50 cents per bottle at the Palace Drug Store.

Teacher's Examination.

The spring examination for teachers in Oneida county will be held in the High School building, city of Rhinelander, on Wednesday and Thursday, April 1 and 2, 1896. Doors will be open on the morning of the 1st at 8:30 a. m. for the purpose of registering, and paying the fee of one dollar required by law.

Applicants will take notice that the per cent. of standing required at this examination is as follows: For First and Second grades, 75; for Third grade, 65.

No standing will be accepted, on any subject written, below 75.

Orthoepy will be partly oral in connection with reading.

Penmanship will be judged partly by papers presented.

A careful study of the manual is recommended. F. M. Mason, County Supt.

Rhinelander, Wis., March 2, 1896. 1m-m5-a5

"Notice to Loggers."

Notice is hereby given that the following rates for driving logs on the Wisconsin River have been adopted by the Wisconsin River Driving Ass'n, for the season of 1896. Said rates include all the tolls of the Wisconsin River Improvement Co., and the Vieux Desert Improvement Co.

Towing on Lake Vieux Desert to Rhinelander	$1.05
Boomed at Lake Vieux Desert Dam to Rhinelander	1.01
Below the Lake Vieux Desert Dam to Rhinelander	.86
The upper Railroad Bridge to Rhinelander	.78
Portage Creek to Rhinelander	.60
Tamarack Creek to Rhinelander	.48
Buckatabon	.38½
Head of the Big Meadow to Rhinelander	.31½
Mouth of the Eagle River to Rhinelander	.16
Sugar Camp Creek to Rhinelander	.16½
Eulalow to Rhinelander	.04½
Rhinelander to Tomahawk	.10
Whirlpool to Tomahawk	.04
Tomahawk to Merrill	.08
Merrill to Wausau	.04

All parties having logs which they wish this Company to drive will please to notify the Secretary at once, giving full information as to amounts, marks, location, etc.

WISCONSIN RIVER DRIVING ASS'N.
H. H. FOSTER, Sec'ry.

Merrill, Wis., Mar. 26. 6-m19-m16

FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

JAMES O. RAYMOND, Plaintiff, vs. J. W. CROCKER, ADDIE E. CROCKETT, his wife, PABST BREWING COMPANY, T. GIVENY and I. DUFRAIN, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered and entered in the above entitled action on the 22d day of March, 1895, will expose for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the west door of the Court House, in the City of Rhinelander, in said County, on the 16th day of May, 1896, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to-wit:—Lot number twelve (12) and the south ten (10) feet of Lot number eleven (11) in Block number fourteen (14) of the original plat of the Village (now City) of Rhinelander in Oneida County, Wisconsin, for the purpose of satisfying the amount due upon said judgment, together with costs and expenses of sale.

B. F. SMITH, Sheriff of Oneida Co., Wis.

Dated march 30th, 1896. 6wMay 7

IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT:

Notice is hereby given that at a General term of the County Court to be held in and for said county at the office of the County Judge in Rhinelander on the 5th day of May, 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of S. H. Alban for probate of the will of James A. Cowan, deceased, and for letters testamentary thereon.

Dated March 26, 1896.

JAS. W. COLEMAN, County Judge.

6t-m26-30

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

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For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

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At GRAY'S.

Our Spring Stock is now complete we have all the New Weaves and Colors in

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OUR SPRING LINE OF

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Was Never Better and at Right Prices.

Muslin Underwear and Wrappers

Large Assortment and Special Prices.

CARPETS!

We are showing some good patterns. Look them over.

Spring Capes and Jackets

are now here. Don't purchase until you see our line.

IRVIN GRAY.

You run no risk

of getting musty or poor grades of FLOUR if you patronize

HANCHETT & ARMSTRONG.

We Guarantee every sack to give you perfect satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded. Prices the lowest. Mail orders a specialty

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THE STORY TELLER

THE SUN SAPPHIRE.

Some years ago I had charge of a large hardwood lumber business on the west coast of Mexico. Toward the evening of a busy day, during which we had been loading one of our large lumber schooners with the aromatic Spanish cedar logs, two men rode up to my jacal, or temporary house of cane and palm leaves, on the beach, where I held my office as superintendent. They had come from the village of La Chola, where we kept our permanent office, upon my invitation to see us load the lumber vessel.

One was an Englishman, a mining engineer, by the name of Pickwick, who had charge of some gold mines not far from La Chola; the other a Dr. Moses, a man of the world, accustomed to danger, lithe, quick-eyed and quick witted, a fatalist, an expert in games of love and chance, generous and friendly, his morality not of the highest order; he was a good shot, a good liar, a good drinker and a good fellow.

I was glad enough to see them, for a white face is eagerly welcomed in that country of brown ones, and after I had shown them the manner of loading the logs on the schooner, and we had watched the big logs battle with the breakers as they were slowly but surely yanked out of the endless line, we repaired to the jacal for our supper.

During the meal the doctor entertained us by recounting his adventures and showed us this ring which I now wear.

"Look closely," said he, "and you will see gleaming far down in the liquid blue depths of this bisected ovoid stone a brilliant golden sun, with its sparkling corona darting out until its rays are quenched in a sea of sapphire blue."

We examined it and greatly admired its beauty. Its central sun shone clearly and steadily.

"The Peruvians," continued the doctor, "prized these stones very highly. They held them sacred and called them Opu, and have a very pretty tradition in regard to them: Whenever an Inca ruler was born the sun, who, according to their belief, was his father, and whom the Peruvians worshiped as the giver of all things, dissipated a world—a sort of pyrotechnic display in honor of the happy event. All that was pure and good in that world was concentrated into this one liquid lump and deposited somewhere to be discovered by some lucky person in the empire. When the Incan ascended the throne this lucky person came forward, presented the sapphire, and received from him some high sinecure.

"The Inca carefully guarded the stone, and usually had it set in a resplendent sunburst of pure gold. Thenceforth it was his lucky stone, his guiding star, his life. As long as its central sun remained bright so long did that ruler prosper, but when the central sun commenced to pale he knew some danger was coming, and when it went out entirely his death accompanied its extinguishment.

"With stately pomp they interred the Inca and placed all his jewels with him, in mute testimony of his earthly wealth. Of the 18 rulers of the Incan dynasty there still remain five tombs undiscovered, and if either of you gentlemen feels desirous of possessing one of these stones you can take a pick and shovel and go to Peru and prospect. Another curious thing is that no one has ever found one of these stones in the rough, and no one in modern times has been able, as some folks thought could be done, to cut a piece of corundum, the material composing sapphires, in such a manner as to concentrate the rays of light in one spot as this does, and thus produce a sun.

"Now," continued the doctor, "suppose we turn our attention from the dry subject of jewelry and indulge, as the French say, 'in ze American game of pokaire.' Are you all agreeable?"

Playing the game of poker to me is not very enjoyable, owing, no doubt, to the fact that I invariably lose. It has, however, always been my pleasure to hear and tell poker stories, all of course absolutely true; but never in the course of my observation or hearing, nor in the wildest flights of my imagination, have I known of such luck as Moses possessed. The way he held cards that took in our shekels was awful, atrocious, blood-curdling; if I had pairs, he had better ones; if I had threes, he had a full house; if I had a full house he had fours or a straight flush. This continued until I was thoroughly disgusted. Even Theodoro lost.

Presently the doctor, who during the last few moments had grown quite pale, much to my surprise said: "Had we not better quit? It is not very valorous in me, who have been winning, to suggest it, but I feel sleepy and you have a hard day before you to-morrow, if you wish to finish loading the schooner. You may have your revenge on me at a later date." And notwithstanding our losses, we were very glad to stop.

In the early mananita, long before the sun had risen, and while the thin veil of mist hung low in the massive forest, making it cool and pleasant to travel, I bade the doctor and Pickwick adieu, but before they left I intrusted Pickwick with $2,000 in bills to take to La Chola and to exchange for silver to send me by a messenger. The raya, or pay roll, of the men, fell due next day, and bills were entirely beyond the comprehension or use of a people to whom a dollar was a small fortune.

The doctor looked very glum and uneasy, and it seemed to me that he was watching something about his hand. Was it possible that he believed in the old Peruvian superstition, and that the signs were inauspicious? As I bade them good-by his face brightened and he said, in as cheery a voice as he could command: "Well, old man, good-by, and I hope your revenge will not be put off too long," then, waving a graceful adios, the two rode away.

That evening Pickwick's messenger arrived in camp, but instead of the money he was to bring, he brought $1,000 and the following note:

DEAR HERBERT: I have been able to exchange no more than one-half the amount of your bills, and now a messenger comes from the mines asking me to start for them immediately. The large Cornish pump is broken. The lower level is flooded, and I must go immediately to see if I cannot remedy matters. I send you what money I could get. I cleared out the town of ready cash, and have intrusted the balance of the bills to Moses, who will go over to Anaya's ranch this evening—(Anaya was something of a banker)—exchange the money and send it to you by noon to-morrow. In haste, PICKWICK.

The turn affairs had taken did not please me. I was not willing to trust the doctor, but there was no alternative.

The morning dawned and the sun reached the zenith, but the messenger with the money did not arrive. The day ran on; noon passed; the sun shone in the surfmen's eyes as they worked in the frothing breakers, but the froth of the breakers did not portend money, as does the froth on a cup of tea, for none came.

As I sat at the table we had used the night before, making up the log list from the measurers' tags, my hand happened to stray underneath and I felt something smooth. Investigation proved it to be cards—three kings and an ace, held there by a little watch spring arrangement screwed to the soft redwood. They were underneath that part of the table occupied the night before by the doctor.

I was dazed. So this was the reason he won, and I had been fool enough to believe that he played a "straight" game. Calling Theodoro, I showed him the "hold out." He was greatly surprised and very angry, and suggested that we pursue the doctor and recover our money. This I decided to do, and, telling the men that pay day would be put off until Monday, Théodoro and I set off in a hurry for La Chola.

We arrived in that pretentious village about five o'clock in the afternoon, and immediately repaired to the Mason de Guadalupe, the only hostelry in the place, to leave our horses. Hardly had we passed through the grand portal of the meson when Dona Carolina Mendoza, the proprietress, came toward me with such a troubled look that I asked her in alarm what ailed her.

"Ah, valgame Dios! why did I trust him, the sinverguenza," she wailed.

"What is the matter, Dona Carolina?" I again asked.

"Oh, senor, that picaro doctor has gone away with all his rent and board bill unpaid, more than $24; and that is not all, he took my mare, the best horse in the whole distrito." With this the poor woman broke down completely.

This was interesting but not surprising news to me, and I eagerly asked her when he left.

"I don't know the hour," she sobbed; "I learned that he had gone only a half hour ago, when I went to put some clean clothes in his room."

Thereupon I hastened to the office of the jefe politico, a police officer with combined state and municipal functions.

I found him idly swinging in a hammock. On my approach he got up and grasped me warmly by the hand and offered me a chair. Disregarding the custom of the country of going around Robin Hood's barn before telling a thing I immediately proceeded to business, told him all that I have told you, and asked him what course had better be pursued.

"It is as I expected," he replied; "read this." He handed me an official-looking document, which proved to be an official letter from the governor of Vera Cruz in regard to a certain Max Bergstein, who was wanted for two crimes—the abduction of a girl and embezzlement. The description fitted Moses exactly; it was he, without a doubt.

"Why did you not arrest him at once, this description is perfect?" I asked.

With a shrug of his shoulders: "Well, I thought manana would do as well to-day, and I still think so. He is gone now and off my hands. Que le vaya bien!"

"But are you not going to try and catch him?" I asked, in astonishment.

"Senor Herbert," he answered, with a languid smile, "you are not acquainted with the customs of this country. We Mexicans never fly in the face of providence as you Americans do. When fortune so favors us as to kill for us a greater quantity of trouble, we never try to resuscitate that trouble. Besides, in this case it would be foolish to exert ourselves. Moses has, as you say, Dona Carolina's mare, the fastest horse in the district. He probably started this morning and if so is already far down the Maneadero; perhaps at Panuco by this time. You know there are no telegraphs in this state, so, amigo, I am sorry, but you had better bid your thousand dollars adios and be thankful they were not more. However, if you wish to cool your indignation by chasing Dr. Moses, take as many of my soldiers as you wish. Regard my feeling, though, and if you catch him, don't bring him back here—put him to some good use, such as fertilizing the orchids, for instance. You know the orchids, they grow high up in the tree," and he smiled significantly.

Thanking him for the offer, I went off to talk the matter over with Theodoro, who had learned that Moses took a servant and a pack mule. He learned further that some washerwomen had seen Moses pass at 3 p. m. The news encouraged me, and I asked Theodoro if he thought we could overtake the doctor.

He studied awhile. "Yes," he replied, "but in only one way. If we can borrow Don Vicente's horse for you to ride and I get a little mule of mine from over the hill in the milpa, I think we can catch him by morning. He cannot travel very swiftly with his mozo and pack animal; besides, he will go by the coast, which makes a long curve to the west. We will follow a road trail that I know and save an hour's time between here and Panuco."

"Can we handle him alone, or shall I borrow some soldiers of the jefe, Theodoro?"

"Senor," he answered, "do you remember the night you saved my life from the woodchoppers; how we fought back to back and whipped those nine macheteros? and then you ask me if we can whip one man. I will go alone and bring him back."

"No, Theo," I replied, "we will go together. Let us eat, then you can get your little mule, and I will ask Don Vicente for his horse."

Supper over, we soon procured our horses, and, with many blessings and good wishes from Dona Carolina, we started out.

Our way led along the main road, or Camino real, until we reached Tzatlan, a small village, where we struck the wood trail. There we learned that about 4 p. m. Moses and his servant had passed. Theodoro had carefully studied the ground from La Chola to Tzatlan, and though the light was now failing rapidly, he had no difficulty in recognizing the tracks of Dona Carolina's mare.

We rode hard; at times the road was bad, and we had to slacken our pace. Occasionally we were forced to duck our heads to preserve our eyes from some thorny bush, and once we rode for two miles through a swampy country, where the gigantic trees, arching overhead, completely shut out all light. Once, when riding over a bushy mesa, my horse stopped and snorted, and there ahead in the moonlight on the trail, stood a large jaguar; but only for an instant, then he turned and crashed through the bushes.

At midnight we stopped beside a small creek, and watched the horses and stretched our legs. Oh, how sore I was! I had never ridden so hard before. How I wished for a telegraph line, and I wondered if Herodias suffered as much when she chased her wandering Jew.

About five o'clock in the morning Theodoro, who was ahead, stopped, and I rode up to him. "What is it?" I asked.

"We are now," answered Theo, "about half a mile from Panuco. I think we had better try and stop them here. We have traveled fast and I don't believe they have passed this point."

I agreeing, we turned down an arroyo and reached the camino real. Here Theodoro made a close scrutiny of the ground by the aid of a couple of lighted matches and assured me that Moses had not yet passed.

We tied our horses a few yards back in the wood and, selecting a large clump of mesquite to hide behind, waited with anxious hearts the coming of the doctor.

It seemed that we had waited an age, and I was beginning to despair. The day commenced to dawn and the moon to pale when we heard a rattle of hoofs and stones, and Theodoro said to me: "Here he comes; he is about 200 yards away." I hastily looked at the cartridges and cocked the shotgun that I had brought along in preference to a revolver. It was loaded heavily in each barrel with buckshot.

Nearer and nearer came the sounds, and, looking through the foliage, I could see in the dim light Moses and his servant. They were asleep. The mare, tired from her all-night trip, was walking slowly.

I stepped out from the bush. The mare gave a snort and stopped. The mozo awoke with a jerk, and seeing two men with guns leveled on his master, valorously turned tail and went clattering down the road, leaving the pack mule and Moses to our tender mercies.

"Get off your horse, doctor," I cried.

He made an involuntary move toward his revolver, then looked down the barrels of our guns and concluded that it was best to do as I wished.

"That's right," I said. "Now, throw up your hands. I don't wish to detain you unnecessarily, doctor, but I would like the money you so kindly changed for me."

Theodore now stepped up, and while I covered Moses, he disarmed him and went through his pockets, grip, blankets, and saddle bags, but all he could find in money was $246.

"Where is the rest of my money, doctor?" I asked.

"I lost it cock-fighting at Don Ignacio's," he replied.

"All right, then; your jewelry will be good for $200, and when you get settled in some other country I shall draw on you at sight for the balance."

How his black eyes gleamed with anger at me! Theodoro relieved him of his watch and attempted to take the ring from his hand, but, as he did so, Moses jerked his hand away and started to run.

"Stop," I cried, "or I'll shoot you! Deliver that ring, or I'll blow your head off!"

He stopped and, with a voice full of sorrow, said: "It's no use. I knew it would come to this. Fool that I was to believe that I could in some manner circumvent the predictions of this ring! There, take it," and, with a gesture full of bitterness, he hurled it at my feet. "May it trouble you as it has me. It has five times unerringly predicted disaster to me, and, do my best, I cannot escape. Yet I could not bear to part with this stone. It possessed a horrible hold on me. I could not live without knowing the future. Now I am glad it is gone."

Theodoro and I returned to La Chola at our leisure. I gave the watch to him, settled the doctor's board bill, returned the mare and kept the balance of the money and the ring myself. So far I have been fortunate. You see, the central sun shines brilliantly.—San Francisco Argonaut.

WOMAN AND HOME.

SPRING MILLINERY.

New Ideas in Hats and Bonnets Are Already Appearing.

Spring millinery is always a topic of absorbing interest, and the first advanced models are to be seen. These indicate no lessening in the frills, fuss and frivolity which have been characteristics of the stylish headgear lately, though it is possible that as the season grows older this tendency may be modified. Vast quantities of flowers, particularly wild flowers, will be used, and the omnipresent aigrette will lose nothing of its present charm. The models now shown are all elaborate, more or less, and large, coming well over the face. This importation has a high crown of butter-colored cloth and a brim of white tulle ruffles, standing erect and edged with black lace. At the base of the crown is a band of black velvet, and one side is finished with a black ostrich tip, a large aigrette of black and white, and a white tulle rosette.

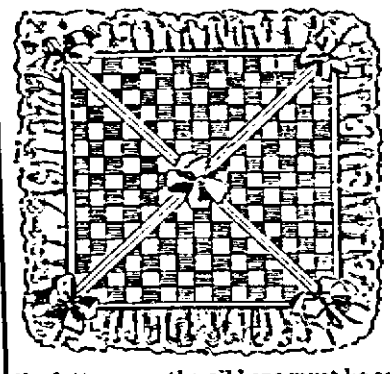
Under the brim is a perfect wilderness of flowers—violets, pink roses, holly and gardenia.

A sailor hat of heliotrope straw has a medium high crown, with a wreath of pink roses about the brim, covered with heliotrope tulle. On each side, but more toward the back than the front, is a bunch of violets and leaves, while across the back is a big Alsatian bow of heliotrope taffeta ribbon, caught with brilliant buckles. Under the brim are a couple of bunches of pink roses. The combination is rather daring, but shows the tendency of the hour to what might be called exceeding liberality in color. Another bit of similar daring is a little toque of violets with dark red and yellow roses sunk in the violets, and pink and red roses on one side, a high violet aigrette finishing the effect with a crowning touch of impudent defiance of color conventionalities. Exquisite little dress bonnets are of velvet, lined with delicate colored silks and fairly blazing with gold, jewels and fancy pins.—N. Y. Sun.

PRETTY RIBBON WORK.

Much Easier Than Embroidery But Quite as Pleasing in Effect.

Ribbons woven in and out in basket-work fashion furnish a resource for those who are tired of embroidery and want quicker and easier employment for idle fingers. They are thus used for pincushions, handkerchiefs and night-robe sachets, and for sofa-cushions. In



the latter case the ribbons must be securely tacked down or they will be quickly rumpled and drawn out of place.

"After cutting a lining of silk," says an adept, "the shape and size you desire, you must tack alternate rows of different colored satin ribbons as close together as possible, beginning at the top of the lining, and cutting the ribbon off into lengths as you finish each row. Then begin to weave the two colored ribbons in and out, over the dark and under the light one way, reversing the order in the next row, so that squares are formed." The handkerchief sachet illustrated here is made of pale blue satin ribbon and silver braid of the same width. The corners must be bound with ribbon, and a frill of lace and some bows complete the pretty trifle.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Lay of a Bachelor.

A bachelor old and cranky was sitting alone in his room. His toes with the gout were aching, and his face was o'erspread with gloom. No little one's shouts to disturb him—from noises the house was free. In fact, from cellar to attic 'twas as still as still could be. No medical aid was lacking. His servants answered his ring, respectfully heard his orders and supplied him with everything. But still there was something wanting which he could not command—the kindly words of compassion, the touch of a gentle hand. And he said, as his brow grew darker and he rang for a hireling nurse: "Well, marriage may be a failure, but this is a jolly sight worse."—London Standard.

Pretty Cover for Washing List.

Cases for washing lists are among the new novelties. They make an extremely pretty little gift as well as a useful one. The cover is generally of covered linen, with any design or lettering painted upon it. One seen recently is a little book of blank pages with a linen cover in pale sage green. Painted upon it is a dainty young person hanging out the clothes. At the side of the book a pencil is fastened which has a unique little handle, shaped like a clothespin.

Influence of the Mind.

It is not only in depressed mental conditions where the mind's influence is potent, but often patients have rallied from dangerous and even fatal diseases by having the bright star of hope ever before them. Just so, too, the imagination can picture ar .I worse than it really is:

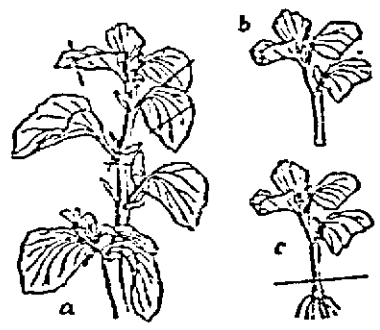
"The safest way to health say what you will
Is never to suppose we shall be ill.
Most of the ills we poor mortals know,
From doctors and imagination flow."

—The manufacture of the staff of life is carried on by the use of 764 devices employed to make it or used as material in its manufacture.

HOME FLOWER GARDEN.

Propagation from Slips Fully Explained and Illustrated.

By striking slips of geraniums, double petunias, verbenas, heliotrope and the generality of bedding plants during February and March strong plants can be raised for bedding out in May. Cuttings of begonias, fuschias, irises, tradescantias and other house plants can now also be propagated, in order to have vigorous young plants for next winter's adornment of the plant stand. Such heat-loving bedding plants as coleus, achryanthes and alternantheras are scarcely in shape to afford good cuttings until a month or six weeks later. But as they grow rapidly in heat, by deferring propagation until about April 1 plants strong enough for summer bedding may still be raised. A good way for amateurs to get in an excellent stock of geraniums and other bedding plants is to purchase



PROPAGATION FROM CUTTINGS.

some thrifty young plants at a greenhouse in February, take a slip or two from each and propagate at once. Then in March set both the purchased plant (now shifted into a larger pot) and the rooted slips (by that time potted) into a hotbed and advance them well there until planting-out time.

In plant propagation the home gardener often loses sight of various conditions which the professional deems essential. By the aid of the accompanying sketch of a begonia I will point out some of these. First, the slip should not be too hard or too soft at its base. If it be too hard, it will root with difficulty and grow slowly; if too soft, the slip is liable to decay or to make a weakly plant. In the case of the begonia shoot illustrated, a point just below the third joint, counting up, was found to possess a condition intermediate between the extremes named. In preparing the cutting for the sand some pruning is desirable, for now there are no roots to sustain extra leaf surface. To remove the lower leaf entirely and cut away the points of the longer remaining leaves is all that is required, leaving the slip as shown at b.

Clean sand is the best substance in which to root cuttings. The cutting should not be set more than about half an inch deep. The sand should be somewhat compacted against it. The cutting box or pot should occupy a warm, light place, shading the slips if the sunshine be strong. Enough water should be applied to keep the roots from flagging, and frequent sprinkling of the foliage is desirable. As soon as roots half an inch in length have been formed it is desirable to pot the young plant. — Elias A. Long, in American Gardening.

A Dishpan Stand.

A correspondent writes that she uses a dishpan stand in her kitchen and has found it exceedingly convenient. It is easily manufactured out of any nice flour barrel. First she fastens two strips of wood, about one and a half inches thick, at the proper distance from the bottom to allow a slop bucket to rest upon and remain just below the dishpan, which is large enough to rest in the top of the barrel. The advantage of this stand is that it can be easily moved. Where there is no water or regular sink in the house to hold the dishpan while washing dishes it would be convenient. Any house where there is no sink and no permanent water supply is a house sadly behind the age. We have passed the pioneer day, and any well-to-do family can easily put a sink in their houses, and a good drain in connection with it. A sink and drain is as necessary to the health and comfort of the family as a chimney.—N. Y. Tribune.

Proper Position for Waltzers.

The objectionable method of encircling a young woman's waist while in the act of waltzing has been subjected to adverse criticism. The mode which now prevails is graceful, modest, and entirely consistent with propriety. To acquire the proper position the gentleman's left hand should be placed just below the shoulder of the lady. The body should incline slightly and he should relax a little in order that artistic grace may be observed. He holds his partner's hand in his right, while his proficiency as a dancer and his good taste tell best how to dispose of the clasped hands.

Parsnips and Walnuts.

Parsnips are sometimes served at elaborate dinners in the form of English walnuts; they are first boiled and mashed fine. Then to each pint there is added a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a dash of pepper and two tablespoonfuls of milk. Mix well over the fire, and when smoking hot add a thoroughly beaten and very fresh egg. Spread the mixture on a dish to cool, then take the nut of an English walnut, an almond, or a pine nut and roll around it the parsnip pulp until you have a good-sized nut. Roll in egg and in cracker dust as you would croquettes, fry a light brown in deep fat that is smoking, and serve hot.

How to Mend Your Gloves.

Mend your gloves with fine cotton thread instead of silk. The silk is apt to cut the kid. In mending gloves turn them inside out and sew them over and over. If there is a tear in the glove set a piece of kid under it and secure it with a few stitches.

In the Spring Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

Selection of a spring medicine bear in mind the fact that what you need is a good blood purifier, and the best, in medicine, should always be your aim. The great cures of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla have made it known as the One True Blood Purifier. It is therefore the best medicine for you to take in the Spring.

That you need a good spring medicine is almost certain. Ninety per cent. of all the people need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify their blood at this season. The warmer weather finds them greatly debilitated, and it is well known that disease is most likely to attack those who are "all run down." If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla now, it will purify and enrich you, blood, give you a good appetite, prevent and cure that tired, languid feeling, which is so prevalent in the Spring, and in this way it will build you up and prevent sickness later in the year. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

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KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed time. Sold by all Druggists.

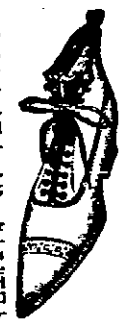
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for **$3.**

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,

CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.



Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $3.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 25 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

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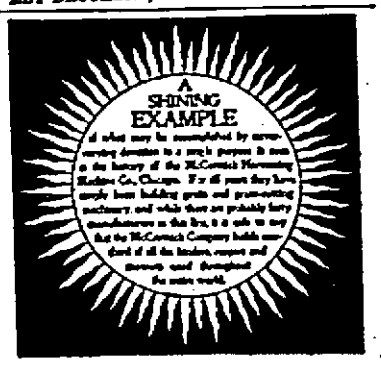
CATARRH is a LOCAL DISEASE and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

Ely's Cream Balm is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.



WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Poisoned by Buttermilk.

The family of Joseph Kleiner at Sun Prairie and one or two relatives, six persons in all, were poisoned by drinking buttermilk. Neighbors who happened to call found Mrs. Kleiner and one of the children lying on the floor unconscious. A physician was summoned and succeeded in restoring them, but said a few minutes later would have found them dead. The others were not so seriously affected. The supposition is that bacteria was absorbed into the cream as it was forming in the milk pans.

To Limit Use of "Old Glory."

The members of the Wisconsin National Guard association, in session in Milwaukee, passed a resolution calling on the Wisconsin members in congress to secure the passage of a law forbidding, under heavy penalty, the use of the American flag for advertising or for any purpose other than of being carried in military procession. The resolution is sweeping in its terms, one clause forbidding the use of the flag for "political or partisan purposes."

Beet Sugar Factory.

At Menomonee Falls work has begun upon a large factory and warehouse which is to form the home of a new industry in Wisconsin. Beet sugar is to be the output. The state agricultural experiment station has been testing the sugar-giving qualities of beets grown in this state for a number of years past, but, although no attention has been given to raising beets for sugar purposes, the analysis shows from 10 to 15.79 per cent. of sugar in the juice.

Asks to Be Wiped Out.

The town of Lapointe, Ashland county, wants to be wiped out as its local government cannot be maintained. The town is in debt to the county several thousand dollars and is getting farther behind every year. Lapointe is the oldest town in the northern part of the state, and the village was at one time the metropolis of northern Wisconsin. Its population has dwindled down to a few hundred people, mostly half-breed Indians, living on Madeline Island.

Game Wardens Vindicated.

The supreme court has declared the state fish and game law constitutional and thus absolved from liability the wardens who had destroyed a large number of nets in the waters of Lake Winnebago. The principal point of law involved in the case was the question whether the state could by act of legislature authorize its officers to destroy summarily property found in use contrary to law.

Patient Drowns Herself.

The body of Miss Louisa Howell, 30 years of age, a patient at the Milwaukee sanitarium, Wauwatosa, was found in the Menomonee river. She escaped from the building and search was instituted with the above result. Her home was in Dixon, Ill., where she is survived by a mother and a brother, who are reported to be wealthy.

Blueberry Crop Threatened.

Forest fires burned over a large territory to the east of Black River Falls, doing damage to the extent of many thousands of dollars and destroying the prospects for the blueberry crop in that particular region, which has in the past furnished employment to hundreds of berry pickers at remarkably good wages during the picking season.

The News Condensed.

Capt. John Casano, an aged sea captain, died at his home in Burlington of a stroke of apoplexy.

A decision in the Wisconsin oratorical contest gives first honors to Miss E. M. Evans, of Ripon, and she will represent Wisconsin in the interstate oratorical contest.

Peter Hand, whose home was supposed to be in Wisconsin, was killed by an Illinois Central train near Cairo, Ill.

Otto P. Sellier was in jail at Madison charged with having robbed the United States mail while postmaster at Port Wing three years ago.

Charles Deininger, a bachelor, 70 years of age, and an eminent taxidermist, committed suicide at his home in Sauk City by shooting. He had the largest collection of rare birds and animals owned in Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. John Parkinson, of Windsor, were lying at the point of death from asphyxiation by coal gas.

Dr. Ferdinand Venn, a prominent physician, died at the insane asylum at Wauwatosa. He was 72 years of age.

Prof. George L. Collie, of Beloit college, was married at Chicago to Mrs. Katherine Burrows, of that city.

The contract for the erection of the new state home for the feeble-minded at Chippewa Falls was awarded by the state board of control to Thomas E. Wooley, of La Crosse, for $57,557.

Judge Vinje granted an order authorizing Howard Morris, receiver of the West Superior Iron & Steel company, to issue receiver certificates to the amount of $50,000, in order to save the plant, valued at $37,000,000, from going to tax deed.

The Norwegian paper Normannen at Madison suspended publication.

Ex-State Senator George Fitch died at Berlin, aged 48 years. He served in the state senate from 1877 to 1891.

City Clerk William Hurst, aged 65, of Two Rivers, is dead. He was a veteran of the late war.

Palmer Hand, a prominent citizen of Elkhorn, died while visiting in Tomales, Cal.

After years of effort and two elections, Oshkosh has opened a public library. The library, which is wholly supported by the city, starts out with 6,000 volumes.

The post offices at Ahnapee and Mayville have been raised to the presidential class.

C. F. Klein, proprietor of "The Market," general dry goods store at La Crosse, assigned to Charles Smith. Assets are nominally $40,000; liabilities, $30,000.

SPRING APPROACHES.

With It Improvement in Business Has Begun.

New York, April 4.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade say:

"The improvement expected with spring weather begins, though in some branches of business scarcely visible. As consumers make spring purchases they must lessen stock and compel less buying. The stocks taken in advance of consumers' demands last summer have been distributed far more slowly than was expected, but months of waiting have helped to lessen the load which it is hoped spring buying will clear away. Apprehensions of foreign or financial difficulties have hindered, but are now scarcely felt. Gold exports are rumored, but at this season are so far natural that they have no such power to cause alarm as they had in winter. The gigantic steel combination is expected to have a great influence in sustaining markets and stimulating confidence, and though such operations often miss the success they seek, they rarely fail to kindle speculative buying for a time.

"Woolen manufacture does not gain in orders, and a large part of the machinery is stopped. Prices of wool have fallen 6¾ per cent. Cotton mills still pile up goods in advance of orders, as reductions in prices have failed as yet to stimulate buying. Speculation in products has been tame. Wheat has slightly advanced, and if later reports of injury from extensive frosts and storms prove correct, will advance more, though western receipts continue nearly 50 per cent. larger than last year. Corn exports are large and receipts also heavy, but pork has declined 75 cents per barrel. Speculation in stocks has not been active, though railroads average nearly one dollar per share higher than last week. The regular quarterly statement of failures shows 4,031 with liabilities of $57,425,125, against 3,802 last year, with liabilities of $47,813,682."

Bradstreet's says:

"The first quarter of 1896 presents the largest list of actual commercial and industrial failures in business in the United States, those in which liabilities exceed assets, ever reported for a like period. The total (including financial institutions) is 4,512, or 330 more than in the like portion of 1895; 543 more than in 1894, and 1,443 more than in the first quarter of 1893. This is an increase of 13, 11 and 47 per cent. respectively. The largest preceding like total, 4,076, was reported in 1885. Liabilities of these failing this year amount to $62,511,000, an increase of 30 per cent. as compared with a year ago, 27 per cent. as compared with the first quarter of 1894, and 69 per cent. as contrasted with three years ago. Business failures in Canada number 731 for the last quarter, against 581 in the first quarter of 1895, with total liabilities of $5,574,000, against $4,253,000 last year."

URGED TO STAND FIRM.

Spanish Papers Are Filled with Advice to the Government.

Madrid, April 3.—The press now unanimously tells the Spanish people they must be prepared for a vote in the American congress in favor of the recognition of Cuban belligerency and must consider it an expression of sympathy of the American public, as well as of congress, with the Cubans in their fight for independence. El Liberal, El Imparcial and other independent journals call on the Spanish government to accept the action of the United States congress with becoming dignity, and never tolerate any pressure or imposition on the part of President Cleveland, even if interference appears in the form of a friendly and diplomatic act. The papers clearly indicate that it would be dangerous for this government to stoop to any compromise that the nation would certainly repel.

IVES LOSES.

Schaefer Defeats Him in the Last Game at New York.

New York, April 6.—The last game of the New York series of the international billiard tournament was played Saturday night. The contestants were Frank C. Ives and Jake Schaefer and the latter won by superior play. The score stood: Schaefer, 600; Ives, 531. Highest runs, Schaefer, 176; Ives, 129. Averages, Schaefer, 20; Ives, 26 14-20. This makes a tie between Ives and Schaefer, which will be played off in Chicago next month.

Raines Law Strictly Enforced.

New York, April 6.—The Raines liquor law was enforced Sunday all over the city. The saloonkeepers made no attempt to evade the provisions of the law and no violations were reported at police headquarters. Reports from all over the state indicate that the new law was quite generally enforced. Few proprietors defied the law. Those doing so were promptly arrested.

Signed by the President.

Washington, April 3.—The president has approved the act exempting logging trains from the operations of the act requiring the equipment of trains with safety brakes and couplers; also the joint resolution authorizing Benjamin Harrison to accept medals from Spain and Brazil.

THE MARKETS.

New York, April 6.		
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$3 90	@ 4 45
Sheep	4 00	@ 4 15
Hogs	4 00	@ 4 40
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	3 55	@ 3 85
Minnesota Bakers'	2 70	@ 3 15
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	77¾	@ 78
May	70½	@ 71
CORN—No. 2	37½	@ 37¾
May	37½	@ 37¾
OATS—Western	25	@ 28
PORK—Mess	8 75	@ 9 50
LARD—Rendered	5 25	@ 5 30
BUTTER—Western Cr'm'y.	13	@ 22
EGGS	11½	@ 12
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Beeves	$3 25	@ 4 40
Stockers and Feeders	2 50	@ 3 70
Cows and Bulls	1 50	@ 3 75
Texas Steers	2 90	@ 3 65
HOGS—Light	3 70	@ 3 95
Rough Packing	3 50	@ 3 80
SHEEP	2 50	@ 3 95
BUTTER—Western Cr'm'y.	14	@ 20
Dairy	10	@ 18
EGGS—Fresh	9½	@ 10½
POTATOES (per bu.)	18	@ 22
PORK—Mess	8 55	@ 8 67½
LARD—Steam	5 05	@ 5 07½
FLOUR—Winter	3 10	@ 3 60
Spring	2 40	@ 3 25
GRAIN—Wheat, May	63½	@ 63¾
Corn, No. 2	28½	@ 28¾
Oats, No. 2	19	@ 19½
Rye, No. 2	37½	@ 38
Barley, Good to Fancy	30	@ 36
MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	$ 62½	@ 63
Corn, No. 1	29	@ 29½
Oats, No. 2 White	20½	@ 21½
Rye, No. 1	37½	@ 38
Barley, No. 2	27½	@ 28½
PORK—Mess	8 50	@ 8 65
LARD	5 10	@ 5 15
DETROIT.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	$ 71½	@ 72
Corn, No. 2	29	@ 29¼
Oats, No. 2 White	22½	@ 22¾
Rye, No. 2	37½	@ 38
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 25	@ 4 25
Texas	2 80	@ 3 90
HOGS	3 50	@ 3 95
SHEEP	2 25	@ 3 90
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Steers	$2 75	@ 3 90
Cows	1 75	@ 3 00
Feeders	2 75	@ 3 40
HOGS	3 40	@ 3 50
SHEEP	3 00	@ 3 25

NOTES OF FASHION.

Some Pointers About Various Details Interesting to Women.

The most attractive, and at the same time the most distinctively Lenten costume seen recently, was one of heavy dove gray faille. There was a half length wrap of the same material lined with violet velvet. The hat was small, and consisted chiefly of soft gray lace with a border of violets resting on the hair. A unique feature of the costume, and one which showed great individuality of taste, was a pair of gray gloves with gauntlets embroidered in violets.

Violets, by the way, are much more conspicuous and aggressive than the poets would have them. Their modest little heads are jammed together in bunches as big as sunflowers and they are considered correct upon the Lenten worshiper at any service. The fancy for violets will not limit itself to this time of sackcloth and ashes, however. Many of the Easter hats are made almost entirely of violets. Violet straws and gauze of the same tint as the flowers will be hard to distinguish from the real blossoms in the early spring hats.

Violets will be a proper color in the spring and summer goods, also pale green; and indeed the tints in the products of art will follow in nature's wake very close. Violet linings and facings give a Lenten appearance to what one might call a secular gown.

Chinchilla fur, being gray, is another variety of "sackcloth," and, considering that one cannot buy a good-sized fluted collar for it for less than $125, one need not feel so very doleful about wearing it.

Bustles will undoubtedly be worn by many, but most people will take advantage of the new fashion that is coming in to put a little fullness into the top of the skirt. The summer materials require this, and the indications are that the fullness will start very near the front and be pretty evenly distributed around the sides and back.

Among the new things for the neck are satin chemisettes with satin stocks and those small bows in front. The chemisettes have a row of tiny pearl or gold buttons down the middle.

Buttons for trimming will be as popular as ever—large enamel and paste ones for fancy dresses, small gold or silver ones for ordinary wear. A pretty bicycle suit of green and gray mixed goods was trimmed with small silver buttons from cap to leggings.

The bonnets on exhibition have long ties of wide Dresden ribbon or tulle.—Chicago Chronicle.

A DISGUSTED PHILADELPHIAN.

Why He Doesn't Want to Find Another Pocketbook.

A prominent physician of this city will hand the next pocketbook he finds to the police. He picked up a purse in the street a few days ago. It contained some receipts for making cake and preserving fruit, some samples of dress goods and $2.25 in money. He advertised the find, and it was remarkable how many people there were who had lost pocketbooks. Each tried to obtain some idea of what the one found was like in order to notify friends, but the doctor was not easily beguiled. Finally a lady came in and said:

"Are you the man who found a pocketbook?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Well, it's mine."

"What kind of a pocketbook did you lose and where did you lose it?" asked the doctor.

"It was a leather pocketbook, and, of course, I don't know where I lost it. If I did I'd have gone back and found it. But I want my pocketbook."

"I only wanted to see if it was the one you lost," pleaded the doctor.

"Didn't I tell you so? Do you think I'm lying about it? If you don't give it to me now I'll have the police get it for me."

"Madam, if it's yours I want you to have it. Now, what did the one you lost contain?"

"Let me see. There was some money, and some receipts for making cake, and one of my mother's for putting up tomatoes. But it is none of your business, anyway. You had no right to open my pocketbook, and read the papers, even if you did find it."

The doctor was convinced that the woman owned the pocketbook and showed it to her.

"Is it yours?"

"Of course it's mine. How many times do you want me to tell you so?" Then she opened it and counted the money.

"There ought to be a dollar more," she said. "I had a five-dollar bill changed and only bought some little things. I don't remember what, but it didn't come to over $1.75. Well, I suppose one can't expect a man to be honest, and you can keep the dollar. I hope it will do you more good than ill-gotten gains usually do," and she left the office with a look of scorn at the man who had found the purse.—Philadelphia Times.

An Old-Timer.

A law case which lasted 200 years has again come on for hearing in a Bavarian court. It is waged between the market community of Burgrinn, at Unterfranken, in Bavaria, and the lords of Thungen. The case was commenced on the 21st of June, 1595, when the legal advisers of this community appeared before the legal tribunal which then held its sittings at Speier against the lords of Thungen, for a sum of 2,000,000 marks, as owners of a forest of noble oaks and beech trees. Century by century death thinned the ranks on each side, but others took up the cause and when the case came on for trial the other day matters seemed as fresh as ever. It is hoped, however, that the 21st of June, 1896, will see the last of this venerable suit.—Chicago News.

Dreadful.

Little Inquisitive—Say, pa, why do they call money "dough?"

Wise Parent—Oh, I don't know; perhaps because it's always kneaded—n-e-e-d-e-d, I mean. See? I'll have to tell that to your mother.—Judge.

The Golden Opportunity.

Now is the time to visit the South and investigate for yourself its vast resources and its glorious climate. There is no doubt but what the tide has turned Southward. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad always in the van to encourage a good movement, will give you special Land and Home Seekers' Excursions to points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama on April 7th and 21st, and May 5th, 1896, tickets being one fare for the round trip good for 30 days from date of sale. Stop-overs allowed on going trip free. On payment of $2.00 at destination additional stop-overs will be allowed on return trip.

Excursion trains leave St. Louis Union Station both morning and evening on the dates mentioned on arrival of trains of other roads.

Low one way rate for actual settlers and their household goods and stock are given.

For information concerning land address the Alabama Land Development Company, Henry Fonde, President, Mobile, Ala.

Ticket Agents of connecting lines in the North, East and West sell round trip tickets over the Mobile and Ohio road, so call on your nearest ticket agent for particulars, or address C. Rhoads, D. P. A., 329 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill., or E. E. Posey, G. P. A., Mobile, Ala.

An Embarrassing Question.—Schoolmaster (to new boy)—"What is your father by trade?" Boy (perplexed)—"I haven't to tell." S.—"But you must." B. (after a great deal of hesitation)—"Please, sir, he's the bearded woman at the circus."—Almanach Amusant.

"Reading,"

said Lord Bacon, "maketh a full man." That is, a man of knowledge. Knowledge is power. Do you want to be powerful? Text-books in school furnish knowledge, but they can give only the skeleton. The flesh must be put on by the teacher (or by reading), in the way of illustration. To get this additional information one must read many special books, which are not to be found outside of big libraries. Each month the Burlington Route issues a printed sheet containing articles of thirty to forty lines, compact, reliable and interesting, on geographical, scientific and historical subjects. If you send your name and address to W. J. C. Kenyon, G. P. and P. A., St. Paul, Minn., one of these sheets will be sent to you every month during 1896.

N.B.—The Burlington Route is the best line from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago or St. Louis.

Lady Customer (in china shop)—"Do you break these sets?" Dealer—"No, madam; the purchasers' servants usually attend to that."—Tit-Bits.

New and Quick Train Service to the Pacific Coast.

April 5 the Great Northern railway shortened running time on its transcontinental route. Train leaves St. Paul at 3:00 p. m., and makes quick time to Fargo, Grand Forks, Helena, Butte, Spokane and Seattle. Through cars to Portland, Oregon, reaching there in two days and nineteen hours. Buffet Library Car Service resumed, and meals served in Dining Car on a la carte plan—patrons paying for what they order. These, in connection with Palace Sleeping Cars, Family Tourist Cars, High Back Seated Coaches, and Smoking Cars, make up the finest train running across the continent. Traverses the scenic portions of the Rocky and Cascade Mountains. Single and round trip tickets to all points. For printed matter and information about rates, address F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Glory is like a circle in the water, which never ceaseth to enlarge itself, till by broad spreading it disperse to naught.—Shakespeare.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When a man gets to thinking that he can do it all, the only way to bring him to his senses is to let him try it.—Hartford Herald.

The Rack, the Thumbscrew and the Boot

Were old fashioned instruments of torture long since abandoned, but there is a tormentor who still continues to agonize the joints, muscles and nerves of many of us. The rheumatism, that inveterate foe to daily and nightly comfort, may be conquered by the timely and steady use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which likewise eradicates neuralgia, bilious, malarial, bowel, stomach and nerve complaints.

Flattery is often a traffic of mutual meanness, where, although parties intend deception, neither is deceived.—Colton.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the California Fig Syrup Company.

The Bible tells the sluggard to go to the ant, but in these days most of them go to the father-in-law.—Atlanta Constitution.

Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Of what use are forms, seeing at times they are empty? Of the same use as barrels, which are at times empty, too.—Hare.

A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

I have lived to know that the great secret of human happiness is this: Never suffer your energies to stagnate.—Adam Clark.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

In sleep, when fancy is let loose to play, our dreams repeat the wishes of the day.—Claudius.

A Definition.—"What is a critic?" "He is a man who rips things to pieces without knowing how to put them together again."—Chicago Record.

Bob—"Say, ain't you going to stand treat? I thought you had money to burn." Dick—"I should have if you would furnish the draft."—Boston Transcript.

The nervous system is weakened by the

Neuralgia Torture.

Every nerve is strengthened in the cure of it by

SAINT JACOBS OIL. TRY IT.

WHOLESALE PRICES TO CONSUMERS:

ALL CATALOGUES FREE! Our Brand New Carriage Catalogue, Furniture List, Bicycle Catalogue, contains descriptions and prices on everything you need in those lines. Our Big Book is the poor man's handy volume. Send 15 cents for postage and get it free.

MONTHLY BARGAIN CATALOGUE The price regulator of the Northwest. It is issued every month, and contains a big list of seasonable goods at right prices. Send us the names of twenty farmers and receive it free for one year.

MINNEAPOLIS SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, 21-23-25 Third Street N., Minneapolis, Minn.

A. D. 1780.

Try Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoa and Chocolate and you will understand why their business established in 1780 has flourished ever since. Look out for imitations.

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

GYPSINE.

Won't rub off!!

Neither will Gypsine!

Q. What is Gypsine?
A. Gypsine is a permanent and everlasting wall finish, entirely different from all Kalsomine preparations.
Q. How is it more durable than Kalsomines?
A. It is made from a Gypsum Rock cement base and grows hard on the wall with age.
Q. How about Kalsomines?
A. They are but temporary, softening after a short time and have to be washed and scraped off, in fact spoil any wall to which they are applied, as they rub and scale.
Q. Will not Gypsine rub and scale off?
A. No, when originally applied to a clean wall it is everlasting, and can be recoated to change tints or when necessary.
Q. Is Gypsine injurious to the health?
A. Unlike all poisonous wall paper held on with vegetable paste or whiting and glue kalsomine, it is recommended by the leading physicians and sanitarians everywhere.
Q. Can anything but plain wall tinting be done with Gypsine?
A. Any kind of frescoing or relief decorating can be done with it.
Q. Where can I purchase it?
A. From your local paint dealer.
Q. How can I learn more about Gypsine?
A. Ask your dealer or write for copy of Gypsine Advocate and sample circular.

DIAMOND WALL FINISH CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Knocks Out All Others."

Battle Ax PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

The Large Piece and High Grade of "Battle Ax" has injured the sale of other brands of higher prices and smaller pieces. Don't allow the dealer to impose on you by saying they are "just as good" as "Battle Ax," for he is anxious to work off his unsalable stock.

"In the springtime of the year I always take your Sarsaparilla as I find the blood requires it, and as a blood purifier it is unequalled. Your pills are the best in the world. I used to be annoyed with ...." *

Poets Break Out

in the springtime. And a great many who are not poets, pay tribute to the season in the same way. The difference is that the poet breaks out in about the same spot annually, while more prosaic people break out in various parts of the body. It's natural. Spring is the breaking-out season. It is the time when impurities of the blood work to the surface. It is the time, therefore, to take the purest and most powerful blood purifier,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

* This testimonial will be found in full in Ayer's "Curebook," with a hundred others. Free. Address: J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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but sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Write for catalogue. ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG CO. ELKHART, IND.

W. B. Pratt, Secy.

FARMS FOR SALE. A few Choice Sioux Valley Farms. Prices reasonable and terms easy. Write for particulars. REEVES & WHITTEMORE, Fairfield, S. D.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

A. N. K.—G. 1599.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THERE is no article of wearing apparel that you should be more particular about than with hosiery. Many ailments of the feet are brought about by wearing hosiery dyed with poisonous dyes.

Our Burlington Black is guaranteed to be Absolutely Fast, does not crock nor turn green, and is free from all poisonous substances.

Hosiery that looks well is as satisfying just now as that that wears well. There are reasons why neat stockings are as necessary as strong ones. Sloppy weather offers a single hint.

Shapely, sightly, serviceable stockings for spring weather. We contend there is none in the city like ours

OFFER No. 1.

Ladies' Burlington Black, patented one seam Hose, the most comfortable hose made. Good value at 35 cts.

Our price, 25 cts.

OFFER No. 2.

Ladies' Burlington Black extra long Hose, with high spliced heels and soles, good value at 50 cts.

Our price, 35 cts.

OFFER No. 3.

Ladies' Burlington Black fancy ribbed Hose, with high spliced heels and soles. Goood value at 85 cents.

Our price, 50 cts.

OFFER No. 4.

Ladies' Tan Hose, Paris ribbed, with high spliced heels and soles, good value at 35 cts.

Our price, 25 cts.

OFFER No. 5.

Ladies' Burlington Black Hose, fine ribbed, extra long, with white feet. Good value at 25 cts.

Our price, 15 cts.

OFFER No. 6.

Children's Burlington Black Hose, extra long, with high spliced heels and soles, good value at 40 cts.

Our price, all sizes, 25 cts.

OFFER No. 7.

Children's Tan Hose, fine ribbed extra long. Good value at 30 cts.

Our price, 20 cts.

OFFER No. 8.

Ladies' Burlington Black, Lisle extra long with high spliced heels and soles. Good value at 75 cts.

Our price, 50 cts.

OFFER No. 9.

Ladies' Burlington Black Hose, plain tops, full shape and extra long. Good value at 20 cts.

Our price, 10 cts.

OFFER No. 10.

Men's full seamless ribbed tops, 3 ply heels and toes, full shape. Colors gray and mottled. Great value at 12 cts.

Our price, 5 cts.

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Cash Department Store.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

Motto: Under-buy and Under-sell.

Wausau elected a Populist mayor.

Well, perhaps you heard our man didn't get in.

There is one good thing anyway—it didn't snow the next day.

Eleven hundred votes isn't bad for a town of Rhinelander's size.

It seems as if the "I told you so's" are a trifle more numerous than usual this time.

Milwaukee went Republican, Tuesday by majorities ranging from three to five thousand.

The people have voted for a more open saloon policy. They should have what they voted for.

The majority rules. Everyone should be satisfied with the verdict. We are all governed that way.

It was a straight saloon issue and the saloon won. Great is the saloon—when there are floating votes in sight.

To the Mayor and council-elect: Have economy for your watchword. Cut expenses, no matter who it hits and the people will applaud you.

We didn't hear of any McKinley resolution being voted on in any of the wards here Tuesday. His press bureau has evidently overlooked a bet.

It's all over. Don't talk of the city's decline as a result; neither crow insolently over those who didn't agree with you. Altogether lets be for our city now.

Mr. Fenelon should be proud of his endorsement. It is true he failed of election but it is also true that he failed to secure any of the floating vote—and there were a good many of them.

Mark Barnum and the Richland Center people have made up He retracted what he said in his paper and they will ask Gov. Upham to pardon him. In the meantime Rose Zoldoski remains in prison.

It takes all kinds of people to make a world. Those who thought it was smart to dress up a caricature of a prominent citizen who happened to disagree with them on Municipal affairs are one kind. Fortunately there are others.

We hope Mr. Brennan will prove all that his friends said he would as regards a good and economical administration, and that he will surprise his late opponents in the same way. We all want the administration to be a good one.

The statement of Mayor Brown, published elsewhere, showing that the city is not in such a bad shape financially as has been pictured, will be good news to everybody. It's a good thing to have all the people know about these facts and figures.

The Christian Endeavor Convention

The sixth annual convention of the North-Central Wisconsin Christian Endeavor Union convened last Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Union Congregational church in this city, the delegates having first been served with lunch in the church parlors by the ladies of the Congregational society.

Rev. Branch of Marshfield, president of this district, then formally opened the convention and proceeded to have the program carried out as arranged. Mr. Branch is a fine presiding officer, and has an energy which he communicates to all as he keeps things moving and allows no awkward pauses.

Rev. J. H. Chandler of this city lead the Bible reading, a service which proved very enjoyable and profitable, the keynote of the whole convention.

Dr. S. R. Stone of this city was the next one on the program, giving an excellent address upon "The Pledge." This was right to the point and interesting.

Miss Lulu Shaw of Crandon followed this with a paper upon the C. E. motto, "For Christ and the Church." Owing to the absence of Rev. Cowling of Merrill the next few moments were passed in a social way, the delegates getting acquainted with the Rhinelander people. After this came the greetings from other young people's societies; the Baptist Union was represented by Kenneth McRae and the Epworth League by Rev. Sheard.

After an intermission for supper the convention met again at 7:15, opening with a praise service led by Harry Butler. Mayor W. E. Brown made an address of welcome in behalf of the churches, Mrs. G. G. Hamilton and Mac Chambers in behalf of the endeavor societies. These were all appropriate and pleasing. Rev. Rollo Branch then spoke upon "Incedental Service" in a helpful and instructive manner. The evening closed by a reception.

The Friday services opened auspiciously with the sunrise prayer-meeting led by Miss Grace Shaw, at which there were 105 present. At 9 o'clock Rev. S. A. Sheard led the devotional meeting in a successful manner. Then came the roll call and reports of societies. These reports were most interesting and were the thermometer whereby the spiritual temperature of the several societies was tested. Some of the societies have lost many members, but are still holding the fort a position more trying, and showing greater Christian fortitude oftentimes than when all is in a prosperous condition. These reports showed that the work in this district is proving successful.

Miss Sarah Wallace of Stevens Point read a very interesting paper upon Lookout Committee work. Elsworth Kinney of Eagle River discussed the prayer-meeting committee work in an able manner. Miss Hughes of Merrill read Miss Stella Potter's paper upon social committee work owing to the absence of the former. Miss Lois Mason, of Antigo treated of the Sunday School committee work, and Rev. J. H. Chandler took Mrs. Chandler's place upon the program in her absence and talked upon Mission work.

Friday afternoon the election of officers took place. Rev. Rollo Branch was re-elected president; Rev. J. H. Chandler was chosen Vice. Pres. Miss Signa Markstrum, of Wausau, was also made secretary to succeed herself. Mr. Colby of the same place was made treasurer, and Miss Esther Springstead, of Antigo, was re-elected as Supt. of Junior work. Miss Springstead then conducted the junior work in a very interesting and instructive manner, and the children and young people who took part did great credit to themselves and their societies. The Rhinelander juniors were out in force, and furnished some pleasing music.

Friday evening Miss Nettie Harrington, of Janesville, State Supt. of Junior Work made a most interesting and able address. Rev. H. C. Todd, of Eagle River, spoke upon "Good Citizenship" in his usual hearty and pleasing manner, and Rev. W. O. Carrier, of Wausau, so popular among Endeavorers as their former state president delivered the convention sermon, after which he closed the convention with the usual consecration meeting.

It was voted that the 6th annual convention had been one of the most helpful and interesting ever held.

Great credit is due to the officers of this district for the efficient work which they have done, and the re-election of most of them is a practical illustration of the esteem in which they are held.

The next convention has been invited to Waupaca.

Look over the new spring goods at Gray's before purchasing. Money saved by doing so.

If you intend buying a carpet it will be to your advantage to get prices at Gray's before buying.

PIANO FOR SALE.—An Estey & Camp piano in first class condition, as good as new. Inquire at Jackson & Longton's plumbing office. 3wm13-A2

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Notice.

The New North is requested to state that Mark M. Raymond formerly local agent for the Fidelty Mutual Accident Association of San Francisco, is no longer connected with the company in any way and that Otto Bock, of this city will hereafter act as agent.

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My whole is in a firm known far and near,
For selling goods cheaper than any one here.

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